HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 185 BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 6 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		16,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONJA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPORA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,083
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,649
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dateabout.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Janv.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feby.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Aug.	SILIPORE	China and Japan (Cargo only)
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th ,,	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
15th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
5th Aug.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	KARAGOLA..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi at Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed the Friday sailings when accomodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers at Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHILY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulger, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundor	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Pesbawar City.
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22997.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

INSURANCE

—ORIENTAL—

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

—BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

HO—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business. 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Build., Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563

WHY DESPAIR?

THE

HINDUSTANI BIMA CO., LTD.

DELHI

Offers you protection against old age and death.

Chairman :—PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

(1) If you wish to add to your income permanently and quickly apply at once for the Agency of our Company.

(2) If you wish to protect your wife and children from trouble for ever, apply at once for a policy in our IDEAL FAMILY SCHEME.

(3) If you wish to provide for your old age, nothing better than to take our ENDOWMENT POLICY.

PROMINENT FEATURES.

Our terms for Agents are most liberal.
Our rates of premium are the lowest.
Our treatment is sympathetic and management economical.
Our policies protect against disablement from accident or disease.

Write immediately for further particulars to :—

Pandit Bal Mukand Atriya,
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Messrs.
Purshottamdas Uraizee & Co.,
Chief Agents Gujarat and Kathiawar,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARI LAL
(of Amritsar)
Managing Director,
"Diwan Bhawan,"
DELHI.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—2 TIME KEEPERS, one GENERAL CLERK for Railway department. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R380

WANTED—Three young girls and two middle-aged ladies, for the screen, will be seen in America. Will be highly paid. Must be respectable people. Apply SAMUEL STEIN, 10 to 12 A.M. 22A, Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati.
A R379

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—Smarti Gujarati-knowing hand for office work. Apply personally between 1 and 3 to Sjt. BHARUCHA, NARSI, Khatav Building, Khand Bazar.
A R583

WANTED—COMMISSIONS AGENTS BROKERS and BUYERS to buy best quality of Linseed Castor and Mowhra Oil Cakes in any quantities. RAMCHAND SALIM & SONS, Chaliwind Gate, Amritsar.
A R372

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for our Silk Hosiery goods and fancy silk cloths. Apply for terms to DHARMIK SWADESHI STORES COY., Ludhiana (U. India.)
A R373

WANTED.—A B.Sc. with Gujrati Vernacular, for the H. C. High School, Burhanpur. Salary (B. T. as well) 80-80-5-150; (If not B. T.) 70-70-5-150. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HEAD MASTER.
A 29102

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced AGENTS (Local and Travelling) for Silk and Hosiery Goods. Pay Rs. 50/ plus T. A. Security Rs. 100/ essential. Apply: PURISON, Regd. Ludhiana.
A 29111

WANTED—A reliable active MAN to look after office and accounts in up-country. Pay according to qualification. Those who can put security may apply to Box No.. 2015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R584

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO Let, 1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opposite Excelsior Theatre, Fort, HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R357

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

TO LET—ROOMS, GODOWNS, HALLS, in "Abba Building," at Carnac Road, for Office and Residence.—HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
R358

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
T R376

IF YOU WISH to take thorough and systematic training in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING, join DASTOOR'S SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE of the Renown Typewriting Co., 40, Churchgate Street, Fort, where classes are conducted by an Experienced PITMAN'S CERTIFICATED TEACHER at convenient hours and at moderate fees. You are cordially invited to make thorough inquiries before joining. Arrangement for Ladies. Success Guaranteed. Do Investigate. A visit will pay you.
M R377

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort. Bombay.

MEDICAL.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 8-0-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 4½ per cent. Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1926, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for five Shares Nos. 20730|31-19779-23481|82 of Tapty Valley Railway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Esoof Soolaiman Jeewa have been DESTROYED BY FIRE, LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

ESOOF SOOLAIMAN JEEWA,
Variav.
R381

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL
IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 14 of 1925.

Re:—AHMED BUNDALLY MAHOMED.
Exparte:—The Official Assignee.
To

JAMNADAS SESKARIA, late of Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Creditor No. 6, in annexure "A" of the abovenamed Insolvent's schedule of affairs, whose present whereabouts are not known.

TAKE NOTICE that the Public Examination of the abovenamed Insolvent is fixed before Registrar-in-Insolvency, High Court, Calcutta, for WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1927, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. If you wish to take part in the said examination, you must first file your claim supported by affidavit in the undersigned's office and then attend at the time and place abovementioned.

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, the 1st day of August, 1927.
29110

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8. Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. E. Subramanya Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction" and considerable help.

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Ry

DIRECT ROUTE BOMBAY TO DELHI

IS NOW RE-OPENED WITH FULL TRAIN SERVICE.

Communication also established between

BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD

By means of Private Bus Service Between

NADIAD & MEHMADABAD

and Connecting Trains.
29114

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 8th August, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

130. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange to print leaflets with the names of all the Municipal offices located in different wards of the City together with the description of their Jurisdiction.

131. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For requesting the Commissioner to make a provision in the next year's Loan Works Budget for treating with asphalt a certain portion of Bellasis Road.

132. From Dr. J. V. Vora—For appointing Dr. A. G. Merchant to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

133. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Dr. E. Moses to be a member of the Grants-in-Aid Committee.

134. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the Standing Committee Resolution by which the Committee have delegated their powers of investments of moneys to a Sub-Committee should be rescinded.

135-136. From Dr. A. G. Merchant—(135) For requesting the representatives of the Corporation on the B.B. & C.I. and G.I.P. Railways to ask the Railway authorities to provide First Aid Materials on all their Railway trains and (136) For donating a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for giving relief to the sufferers by floods in Gujarat.

137. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For laying down that a member of a Special Committee shall be deemed to have been present at a meeting of the Committee only if he has attended the meeting from the beginning to end or for one hour if the meeting is prolonged.

138. From Mr. W. H. Hammond—For requesting the Commissioner not to charge advertisement tax on the illuminated globes of petrol pumps.

139. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, seconded by Mr. K. K. Parekh—For requesting the representatives of the Corporation on the Exise Advisory Committee to oppose the proposed location of a toddy shop at Bellasis Road.

140. From Mr. Shivdas Champsi Thakkar, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to cancel the license granted for opening a new mutton shop at Wadala.

141. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For requesting the Schools Committee to expedite their further report on the question of the vacating of school premises belonging to members of the Committee.

142-144. From Mrs. Avanitkabai Gokhalay—For expressing opinion that (142) public water taps for drinking purposes should be provided at all Tram junctions; (143) a three-fourths majority of members is necessary when a resolution for requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act is adopted and (144) no donation over Rs. 500 should be given to an institution which does not allow a Municipal representative on its Committee, etc.

145. From Mr. S. A. Mantri, seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For requesting the Commissioner to replace the existing kerosene oil lamps at Banganga by incandescent lamps.

146. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing a Committee to consider and report on the desirability of making a recommendation to the Special Committees to appoint Sub-Committees of their members in their respective wards for investigating ward grievances and needs.

147. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram—For appointing a Committee to investigate into certain grievances of workmen employed in different departments of the Municipality.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th August, 1927.
29113

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NARON DHURU STREET NEAR PYDHOWNIE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for Pragji Vishram, the executor of the late Bai Oomerbai, widow of Mavjee Waljee and Receiver of the estate in pursuance of the directions in the consent order dated the 4th May 1927, in Suit No. 78 of 1925 (Virjee Valjee vs. Pragji Vishram and another) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 29th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of fazandari land (whereof Bapujee Dinnathjee Trilokeker is the Fazandar) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Naron Dhuru Street, admeasuring about 138-8|9 square yards bearing Collector's New No. A|2700, New Survey No. 2101 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 660 Mandvi division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 890, Street Nos. 128-130, 132 and bounded on the East by the said Naron Dhuru Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Jetha Cooverjee and on the South by the property of Mankooverbai widow of Muljee Mavjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the executors of the late Mr. Jesinglal Tribhowandas, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Javeri Bazar on the ground floor of Dayabhai Premchand's the undermentioned Jewellery:—

378 Pearls 21 strings about 41 chavs.

1 Pearl necklace 80 pearls about 29 chavs.

3 Undrilled sujanis about 18 chavs.

1 Pearl about 6 chavs, 1 undrilled button about 15 chavas and one Swiss made gold watch.

The above is on view in the shop of Javeri Hiralal Vadilal at Javeri Bazar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubbed-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. Salehbhai Jamulabedin, Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 868 of 1921 and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hiralal Chunilal, sell by public auction this day Saturday, the 6th August, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

1 Vertical Boiler, 1 Portable Engine, 1 Steam Engine, 2 tanks, 8 Oil Crushing Machines, 1 Stone Cutting Machine, Pullies, Belts, etc.

Above machinery are lying on view at the bungalow near Post Office at Santa Cruz and at Anjirwadi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.
Sarojini Naidu.
Sir J. C. Bose.
Dr. P. C. Ray.
Dr. Annie Besant.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha.
Swami Vivekananda. 6th Edition.
Dadabhai Naoroji. 2nd Edition.
Sir William Wedderburn.
Madan Mohan Malaviya.
M. K. Gandhi. 3rd Edition.
Surendranath Bannerjea.
Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. (Three). To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8.

Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 3-8.

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Indian Statesmen. Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

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Hinduism. By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound 450 pages. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian National Evolution. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Time of delivery .....
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AMUSEMENTS.

PRECIOUS TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK.

"WESTERN PEP"

A Thrilling Western Drama full of Pep and Romance featuring

WILLIAM FAIRBANKS

Fairbanks rides straight through this picture and right into your hearts.

Also a two-reel Comedy and Madan's Weekly Review.

TO-NIGHT :—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s

Brand New Mythological Film

"BHAKTA SUDAMA"

(in 6 Reels.)

This mythological film from the Life of God "Shree Krishna" and his affection on Poverty-stricken "Sudama" will be screened from TO-DAY.

AT THE

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD, Tram Terminus.

This film consists of most thrilling and heart-melting scenes!

DON'T FAIL TO SEE "SHREE KRISHNA"

On the screen during the "Shravan" month with your families!!

Apply for booking to :—
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,
BALAJI HOUSE,
Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

Maharashtra Film Co.'s

Best Mythological Picture

MURLIWALA MURLIWALA

A young energetic boy in the role of Krishna whose work is marvellous is worth seeing.

MURLIWALA

Time and Rates as Usual.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

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Speedy Recovery

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Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

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BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
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Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

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Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 8-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
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ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

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THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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AMUSEMENTS.

Milton Sills

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PUPPETS

8 Reels

COME OUT BOMBAY! COME OUT FOR THE KIND OF DRAMA YOU SEE IN A GREAT GREAT WHILE!

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. Time: 6 15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 P.M

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

A Great Woman—Picture—a Big Human Theme!

'SACKCLOTH and SCARLET'

A Thrilling Superb Paramount Picture in 7 Parts—The delightfully interesting Story of

THE GIRL WHO GIVES
vs.
THE GIRL WHO TAKES

Featuring the Lovely Popular Star

ALICE TERRY

The Programme includes a new

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

COMEDY : THE RINK.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja of Gaekwar

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

WILL STAGE

TO-DAY, at 8-30 P.M.

MANAPMAN

SUNDAY, 7th Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.

Ekach Pyala

AT THE

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

Booking is open at the Theatre between the Hours of 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 7 p.m.

RATES AS USUAL.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

Daily at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Saturday & Sunday extra at 3-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

The Screen's most dashing and Magnetic personality

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Now in the leading role

IN

"HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN"

A Typical Douglas Fairbanks picture crammed with fast-moving action and succession of incidents with New York Mexico and Europe as the background.

Programme includes a Laughable Comedy

Coming:

Madan's Latest mythological picture for Janmashtmi

"CHANDIDAS"

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S

Social Picture

"GIRL MAD"

FEATURING

Miss SULOCHANA

The well-known Star of the Screen.

PLEASE NOTE

to miss this Picture to repent

Daily Four Shows: 5, 7, 9, & 11, P. M.

Extra Show on Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

Coming Next Saturday

Imperial Film Company's Religious Picture

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COLLAPSE AT GENEVA.

CLAIMS FOR SUPREMACY CLASH?

INSOLUBLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

STATEMENTS OF DELEGATES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Geneva,—The joint statement mentions all ppoints on which an agreement has been reached and all those on which they have failed to reach an agreement. It shows that the three Powers have agreed to adjourn the present Conference until an "opportune time" to resume work. Meantime they will continue the study which has been opened at Geneva. It concluded with a common declaration of friendship and mutual understanding between the three Powers.

At the opening of the Conference Mr. Gibson declared that an agreement could not be reached.

The Conference has adjourned 'sine die'. —Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The joint statement adds that difficulties experienced in dealing with cruiser class prove that the problem is such as to render adjournment desirable until the Government have the opportunity of further considering question and various methods are suggested for its solution. The Conference closed in very friendly atmosphere after a few complimentary words by Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Saito in favour of Mr. Gibson who returned thanks.—Reuter.

THE DECLARATION

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Geneva.—The declaration states that the delegates have agreed to recommend to their respective Governments that the Conference provided in the Washington Treaty should be held earlier than August 1931 in order that the decisions reached might be enforced before the capital ship construction programme commences that is before November 1931.—Reuter.

MR. BRIDGEMAN.S STATEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Geneva.—Mr. Bridgeman at the outset made a statement to the Plenary Conference. He emphasised that speaking on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain India and the Dominions, he was glad that the Conference was able to agree as regards guns borne by destroyers and submarines but regarding tonnage he said that the size agreed to in each case exceeded, the British figures. Referring to the cruiser problem, he said that although the British had explained why they wanted a number of small cruisers, they had failed to understand the reasons for the American delegation demanding so many large cruisers or so many armed eight-inch guns.

Mr. Bridgeman pointed out that Great Britain did not complain of the American superiority in respect of destroyers and submarines. The British proposals entailed far greater savings than those of others. He understood they were in main unopposed by the Japanese.

Mr. Bridgeman said Britain was unable to agree to the American claim for eight inch guns on second class cruisers as she believed that it would result in considerable increase in offensive strength of world's fleets. He concluded by emphasising that if no common formula was acceptable to all parties no spirit of antagonism between the three powers was indicated, still less that competition in new construcion was intended.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DELEGATE'S STATEMEN

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Geneva.—Mr. Saito explained that the Japanese agreed to the British figures for 10,000 ton cruisers and also the British plan for submarine limitation and declared that there still remained apparently insoluble differennes between Britain and America mainly in regard to cruisers, especially gun calibre in respect of which the Japanese views did not entirely accord with the British. Therefore the Japanese made a compromise plan which was rejected.

Mr. Saito concluded by regretting the absence of a definite agreement, but declined to view the outcome of their efforts as a failure and breakdown; for he was convinced that attempts to limit extravagance in competition by formal agreement, as it was limited in practice by commonsense, must continue and would eventually succeed.—Reuter.

WENT TO THE FARTHEST LIMIT.

AMERICAN DELEGATES STATEMENT

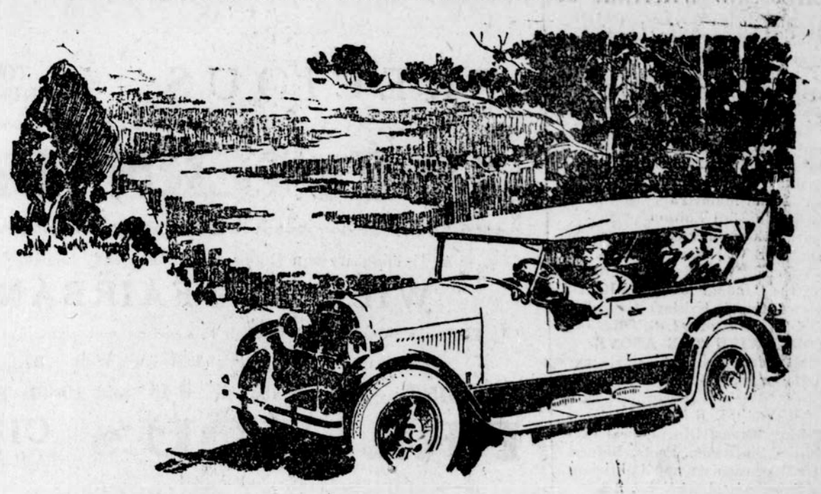
LONDON, Aug. 4.

Geneva.—Mr. Gibson made a statement that the American Delegation was greatly impressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain's recent declaration that war between Britain and America had already been outlawed in the hearts of both the nations. "We give thorough endorsement to it", he said, "but we find it difficult to reconcile the British conviction that war has been outlawed with their unwillingness to recognise our right to build a limited number of the type of ship we desire, because they fear a problematical possession by us during the life of this treaty of small number of cruisers armed with eight inch guns despite the fact that such apprehensions are amply covered by the proposed political clause releasing the signatories from the obligations of the treaty."

Mr. Gibson said:

We are unable to understand why in the time of profound peace, Great Britain leems a considerable programme of naval expansion absolutely vital. We indicated our willingness to make most substantial modifications in respect of cruisers in order to meet the British claims regarding the number of vessels. Any further concession would have involved complete surrender of our right to build ships responsiv. to our needs. We never contested the requirements of Great Britain which were met by the number of vessels, but America's geographical position and lack of bases require a larger type of cruiser and a longer cruising radius.

Mr. Gibson once again alluding to proposed political clause said, "we were so confident that nothing in the American policy could give ground for any concern, that we felt no hesitation in suggesting the clause" and concluded by saying that the subject should be dealt with on higher and broader grounds.—Reuter.



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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S.

Mr. M. Webb, on relief, to be Political Agent, Savantwadi, vice Mr. G. Monteath, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell on return from leave to be Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar reverting.

Mr. M. A. O'Gorman to be Superintendent of Police with effect from the 14th July 1927 vice Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse retired.

Mr. Punamchand Karamchand Kotawala to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Bombay Suburban District vice Mr. G. S. Patil, resigned.

A temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind is created for a period of three months and Mr. Allah Baksh Ansari is appointed to hold it vice Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S., transferred to the Judicial Department.

With effect from 23rd July, 1927, vice Mr. K. R. Panjikar, retired—

Mr. A. H. Dracup to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Venkatrao Vithal Nadig to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr J. Abbott on return from leave, to act as Collector of Nawabshah vice Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, reverting, pending further orders.

Mr A. Master, on return from leave, to be Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. M. Webb.

Mr. M. Webb on relief, to be Collector of Belgaum vice Mr. G. Monteath, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell on return from leave, to be Collector of Kaira, vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar, reverting.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, on return from leave, to act as Collector of Kanara, vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, pending further orders.

The period of the temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Development Department, Secretary to the Advisory Committees and Assistant Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, is extended from the 1st April, 1927 to the 29th February 1928 and Mr. H. St. C. Smith will continue to hold the appointment.

Mr. Shivrao Vithal Palekar and Mr. Ramzanali Bhaloo Vellani, Barrister-at-Law, are re-appointed as Professors of Law, Government Law College, Bombay.

With effect from the 18th July 1927 Mr. B. D. Mulla is authorised to perform all the duties of the Controller of Rents except such duties as the Controller may from time to time reserve to be performed by himself.

Mr. A. B. Sardeshpande has been placed in temporary charge of Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of 20th July 1927.

Mr. Gobindram Parcharam Vaswani L.C.E., Assistant Engineer to act as Executive Engineer of the newly opened Manchar Drainage Division pending further orders.

HINDUSTAN MILLS CO.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ltd. was held on Tuesday afternoon in the company's office in Apollo Street, Bombay, Sir Munmohandas Ramji Kt. presiding. The director's report for the year ended 31st March 1927 showed a net profit of Rs. 4,45,195-9-8 including the balance of Rs. 4,014-14-9 of last year, which the directors hoped would be considered satisfactory. Out of this, the directors recommended payment of a dividend of Rs. 125 per whole share and Rs. 31-4-0 per quarter share for the whole year ended 31st March, 1927, absorbing Rs. 150,000, the carrying of Rs. 240,000 towards depreciation on machinery, building and electric equipments the setting aside of Rs. 40,000 for income and super taxes, the payment of bonus to mill officers and clerks of Rs. 10,000, a suberiptiom of Rs. 200 to the Goculdas Tejpal and the J. J. Hospital Nursing Associations and the carrying of Rs. 4,995-9-8 to next year's account, thus making in all a total of Rs. 4,45,195-9-8.

The report was adopted, a dividend was declared, Messrs. Hurgovindas Jamnadas Ramji and Vasanji Vithaldas were re-elected directors and auditors were appointed.

INDIAN MFG. CO. LTD.

Another meeting of the shareholders, of the Indian Manufacturing Company Ltd. was held in Apollo Street, Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt., presiding. The directors' report for the year ended 31st March 1927 showed a net profit of Rs. 2,95,726-1-7 including the balance of last year of Rs. 5,569-4-9 which the directors hoped would be found satisfactory. Out of this the directors proposed the payment of a dividend of Rs. 80 per whole share for the year ended 31st March 1927 and of Rs. 40 per half share absorbing Rs. 72,000, the carrying of a sum of Rs. 200,000 towards depreciation on machinery, building and electric equipments, and of Rs. 15,000 for income and supertaxes, the payment of Rs. 6,000 for bonus to mill officers and clerks, a subscription of Rs. 200 to the Goculdas Tejpal and the J. J. Hospital Nursing Associations and the carrying forward of Rs. 2,526-1-7 to next year's account, thus making in all a total of Rs. 2,95,726-1-7.

The report was adopted, a dividend was declared, Sir Munmohandas Ramji, and Mr. Luxmidas Vundravandas Ramji were re-elected directors and auditors were appointed.

WESTERN INDIA SPG. AND MFG. CO.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Western India Spinning and Mannfacturing Company, Ltd. was held on Tuesday afternoon in the company's office in Apollo Street, Bombay, the Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., presiding. The directors' report for the year ended 31st March 1927 showed a net profit of Rs. 2,32,134-11-2 including the balance of Rs. 3,074-15-5 of last year, which the directors hoped would be found satisfactory. Out of this the directors recommended payment of a dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the year ended 31st March 1927 absorbing Rs. 60,000, the carrying of Rs. 165,100 towards depreciation on machinery, building and electric plant, payment of Rs. 6,000 as bonus to staff. the payment of a subscription of Rs. 200 to the G. T. and the J. J. Hospital Nursing Associations and the carrying of Rs. 1,934-11-2 to next year's account.

The report was adopted, a dividend was declared, Messrs. Karsondas Dharamsey Soondardas and Hargovandas Jumnadas Ramji were re-elected directors and auditors were appointed.

DHARWAR NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Aug. 3.

The Lokamanya Anniversary was celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. Vithalrao Joshi. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Ramarao Joshi, Kubbur, Guttal and Mudhavedakar. The meeting terminated with "arati" and "prasad."

The Sanskrit Pathshala is an institution started in 1887 by Mr. Gurunatharao Phatak to encourage Sanskrit lore. Since then it has been working very regularly. For many years it was conducted by the well-known Sanskrit scholar the late Pandit Kristashastri Uppinbetageri. Since his demise it is conducted by his son, Pandit Nagesh Shastri. The institution owns a fine building worth about Rs. 40,000 and a cash of Rs. 15,000. Students both from Maharashtra and Karnataka take advantage of the institution and are couched in the higher subjects of Nyaya, Vedant, Vyakarna and Mimasa. The Shala celebrated its anniversary on the Nag Panchami.

Shri Samarth Vyayamshala was started only last month under the guidance of Dr. Kamalapur and Mr. D. R. Karamarkar, pleader. Its object is to train young men in Indian gymnasium. About forty students are receiving education. Yesterday the students made a display of their performances in lathi, legim and drill before a selected audience.

Los Angels.—Heavy earthquake shock was felt in the city and suburbs at twenty minutes past four this morning.—Reuter.

The earthquake lasted only a few seconds. Similar experience is reported from San Tamonica, Pasadena, Hallywood and San Bernadino. No damage is reported.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANSs N. Y.:—Natural Reaction. Small Crop Estimates. Futures 48 to 53 Higher. Range 21 Points.

LOCAL—Heavy Speculative Buying.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following private cables:—

N. Y.—October highest 17.49 2.57 p.m.) lowest 17.28 (10-23 a.m.).

Liverpool (1) Eastern belt heavy rains. Light rains in the Central belt. (2) New York .—

Cables:—Liquidation on very extensive scale has taken place accompanied by considerable speculative selling. Trade resuming purchases on more or less important scale. Advise purchases present level with an idea of carrying over Bureau. (3) Heavy long liquidation followed by new buyers, much better tone in Liverpool market.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market appears well liquidated, prefer buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 4th inst. as under:—

Showery weather is considered unfavourable."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The recent slump appears to have had a short life, with politics its chief excuse. We, therefore, adhere to our old friend the bull side and continue to look for higher levels in the long run.

Liverpool d/ 4th inst.:—

"America now finds attached excessive importance President's decision heavy rains Eastern Belt Arkansas."

New York the 3rd inst.:—

Weather better than expected growth generally favourable considerable mention weevil but damage localized believe drastic liquidation over."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their today's report state that the weakness and the pre-Bureau liquidation which we foreshadowed in our last Review have fully materialised. It would appear that the speculators in America seeing that the South were disposed to effect sales at the high prices which had been the outcome of their activity, thought it better to sell out themselves rather rather than let others reap the advantage. The effect has been that the hise of over two cents which took a month to culminate is wiped off in five days. Incidentally, this decline and the liquidation have greatly improved the technical position of the market which is now considered to be in a very healthy condition. Moreover, the bullish factors which had stimulated and were discounted in the recent rise continue and need to be taken into account at this year lower level. All things considered, therefore, we now again favour the long side, advising purchases on set-backs with a view to carry the same over the Bureau which we do not think will be larger than most of the private estimates.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, August 5.

Yesterday's the New York futures market opened 45 points higher on better Liverpool cables and declined 12 points on further liquidation. In the later trading prices improved on small crop estimates and closed 4 points off the highest prices reached. Futures closed at a net rise of of 48 to 53 points. Spot Cotton improved 45 points to 17.45.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 46 to 50 points. Spot Cotton rose 46 points to 16.87c.

The Liverpool market opened 38 points lower and quickly improved on short covering. The close was firm 1 point lower to 3 points higher. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.28d. per lb.

Yesterday's improvement in the prices of American Cotton is nothing more than a natural reaction after a sharp drop of over two cents. Reports of showery weather and small crop estimates induced covering. The market is awaiting Bureau report and we do not expect any material change is the near future.

Miss Giles estimate condition 73.4 per cent. and crop 14,525,000 Bales.

Messrs. Southern Products a estimate condition 70.7 per cent. and crop 13.9 (3,988,000 Bales against their estimate on the 1st of July condition 71.3 and crop 13,490,000 Bales of 500 lbs. The above estimate is certainly a small one but it does show an increase of half a million of Bales during the last month.

Looking to the private estimates, we believe the Bureau Report will be about 71.5 per cent and if it is confirmed, it will show an improvement of 2 per cent on the average condition at the end of July during the last ten years.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Following a rise of 53 points, in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 365/ and improved on heavy speculative buying. Prices were pushed up owing to shortage of contracts and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	351	353/8	351	353
Broach A/M.	365	370/8	365	369/8
Oomra D/J.	340/8	343	340/8	342/8
Bengal D/J	313	316	313	315/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Liverpool opened 13 points higher but ruled quiet. The local market after opening at Rs. 368/8 improved but declined on profit taking and closed steady as under:—

Broach J/A.	352/8	353/8	352/8	452/8
Broach A/M.	368/8	369/8	367/4	367/8
Oomra D/J.	340	340/8	339	339
Bengal D/J.	314	315	314	314

To-day 200 Bales were tendered against Broach J/A. delivery.

Sampin market closed 10 to 20 points lower.

August 224/10. November 231/20 and February 233/50 Yen.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Bengal Dec/Jan				316
Broach Apl/May				369
Broach July/Aug				354
Oomra Dec Jan				344
Broach	367	363	357	352
S./D.	374	370	364	358
P./A.	371	364	357	351
K./V.	359	356	351	346
Dholera	355	352	347	342
Kalajin	360	356	351	346
Cutch	420	416	412	
Rajpipla	415	411	407	
Navsari	430	426	422	
Oomra No. 3.				
358	354	350	344	
C. P. No. 1.				
370	366	362	356	
C. P. No. 2.				
364	360	356	350	
Southern-Western		362	358	354
Comptah		390	386	382

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 5.

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	323/25	
„ Fine	M.G.	320/33 Nov. + 25/6 Dec. + 16/7	
„	F. G.	„	310/13
Sind-Punjab Fine	„		320-22
„	F. G.	„	310-12
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		343-45
Nagpur	„	343/45 Nov. + 33/Dec + 22/-	
Yeotmal	„		340-42
Arvi		340/42 Nov + 25/De + 14/	
Amraoti			335-38
Khamgaon-Akola		335/38 Nov + 18/Dec + 8/9	
Mulkapur	„		333-35
Khandesh		333/35 Nov. + 9/10 Dec. —1	
Muthia	Fine M.G.	330/32 Dec. 5/6	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Raichur	345
100	Do.	Panchpal	333
100	R. Dossa & Co.	Saoner	357
100	Colaba Land	Comptah	375
100	Currimbhai	Cambodia	395
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Benal	335
200	Do.	Piparia	330
200	K. Vishram & Co.	Shegaon	346
200	Do.	Nandura	346
100	Toyomankwa	Makran	335
200	Ralli Bros.	Saoner	357

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This Year since 1st. September	Last Year
Khandesh ..	45	3,14,531	2,91,329
Central India	996	3,11,597	3,80,865
Barsi and Nagar		2,03,664	2,23,810
Hyderabad-Gaorani		69,108	74,101
Berar		5,74,182	4,77,792
Central Provinces		230,115	2,46,677
Total Oomras	1041	17,03,237	16,94,580
Dholera	522	2,11,778	2,82,257
N.W. Provinces ..	9	58496	1,3 076
Rajputana ..		61,774	1,13,032
Sind-Punjab ..	180	1,17,566	2,94,306
Broach	741	2,39, 914	3,13,047
Coompta & Dharwar	509	1,26849	1,51657
Westerns-Northerns		71,834	103,782
Cocoanada ..		407	2 988
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		42,311	64,094
Persian	2	4,782	4,879
American.. ..		36,518	17257
Egyptian and African		86,551	79,244
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		678	3,645
Total	3504	31 01,015	32,. 7, 4

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 28th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1580	3,87,69	5,30,,33
Japan & China	2700	14,68,562	17,4,,631
Coast Ports ..		24,089	23,187
Up-country by Rail		1,63,44	1,00082
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		26,417	40,605
Total	4530	21,70,208	24,43,338

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Aug. 4.

Total Bullion ..	£152,300,000
Public Deposits ..	£ 9,500,000
Other Deposits ..	£102,800,000
Government Securities ..	£ 52,100,000
Other Securities ..	£ 44,700,000
Notes & Coin ..	£ 33,700,000
Currency Notes Outstanding ..	£280,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 29.97 p.c.	

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 5.

In sympathy with easier London quotations and Shanghai exchange the local market opened easy but improved on short covering and scattered buying. Premiums for Double options of Shravan are Rs.0/11/0 and Bhadarwa Rs. 1/8/0 closing quotations.

Ready 58/1.

Shravan	57/5	58/2	57/14	58/2
Bhadarwa	58/	58/3	57/15	58/2/6

GOLD.

Ready	21	7	9
Shavan	21	7	3
Bhadarwa	21	7	6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 5.

T. T. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 13|16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying O D 1/5 29/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling Rs. 170 3/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c|o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol. 4.85-15/16
London—Paris Frcs. 124.04
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.92
London—Rome Liras 89.30
London—Berlin Marks 20.42
Tone of exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

3 Months 4-5/16 per cent
6 Months 417/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 3/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 4th inst.

Wheat	6,014	cwts.
Linseed	4,762	„
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	265	„
Groundnuts	2,251	„
Castorseed	166	„
Rice	3,664	„
Myrabollams	542	„
Cottonseed	4,786	„
Mowraseed	150	„
Gram	1,388	„
Joowar	4,530	„
Bariey	235	„
Bajree	1,837	„
Coal	14	Tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the Chronicle.
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 2.

Wheat Bhadon rate 4/9/3, Asuj rate 4/11/, Local rate 4/7 to 4/14, Arrival in maund 1,000 market steady.

Gram Asuj rate 3/15/9, Local rate 3/11 to 3/14, Arrival in maunds 600.

Barley Asuj rate 3/5/6, Local rate 3/2/, Arrival in maunds 200.

Rapeseed Bhadon rate 7/11/6, Local rate 7/8 to 8/0/0, Arrival in maunds 40.

Cotton seed Bhadon rate 4/2, Local rate 4/0/0.

Rapeseed Oil Local rate 19/10/0.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

CottonseedDelivery January Opening 49/, Highest 49/2/0, Lowest 48/13/6, Closing 48/14/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 45/10/0, Closing 45/13/0.

Cottonseeds Delivery JJanuary Opening 4/6/6, Closing 4/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/8.0, Lowest 54/5/0, Closing 54/8/0.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £8|15|0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £17|7|6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment quoted £18 10|0.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 4.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-5/16.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 4.

October	..	17.45 plus .50
December	..	17.71 plus .53
January	..	17.79 plus .56
March	..	17.95 plus .48
May	..	18.13 plus .51
Middling Spot	..	17.45 plus .45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 4.

October	..	17.27 plus .46
January	..	17.62 plus .50
Middling Spot	..	16.87 plus .46
NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:— (As known in Liverpool at closing time).		
October	..	17.36
January	..	17.67
March	..	17.88
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—		
October	..	17.39
January	..	17.72
March	..	17.92
NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—		
October	..	17.19
January	..	17.50
March	..	17.73

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 4.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 4.

Seinde Good	..	7.30—.10
„ Fully Good	..	7.50—.10
„ Fine	..	7.70—.10
Bengal Good	..	7.30—.10
„ Fully Good	..	7.50—.10
„ Fine	..	7.70—.10
Oomra Good	..	7.70—.10
„ Fully Good	..	7.95—.10
„ Fine	..	8.20—.10
Broach Good	..	7.75—.10
„ Fully Good	..	8.05—.10
„ Fine	..	8.35—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 4.

August	..	17.35
September	..	17.35
October	..	17.45 plus .09
November	..	17.45
December	..	17.38 plus .03
January	..	17.33 plus .03
February	..	17.28 —.02
March	..	17.28 —.03
April	..	17.28 —.03
May	..	17.27 —.03
June	..	17.27 —.03
July	..	17.27 —.03
August	..	17.27 —.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		18.00 —.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 4.

August	..	9.10 —.01
September	..	9.19 —.01
October	..	9.25 —.01
November	..	9.29
December	..	9.38 plus .02
January	..	9.43 plus .01
February	..	9.45 plus .01
March	..	9.51 plus .01
April	..	9.53 plus .02
May	..	9.58 plus .01
June	..	9.60 plus .03
July	..	9.61 plus .02
August	..	9.62 plus .02
Middling Spot	..	9.23 —.10

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 4.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 4.

Silver:—Market quiet but steady.

Spot	..	25-9|16
Forward	..	25-9|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4|4|10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 4.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-17|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 4.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-5|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-3|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	28.56
T.T. Milan on London	89.26
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.06
T.T. London on Prague	163.80

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 4.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.:—
Aug|Sept. shipment value 52|3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.:—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers 53|3.
Wheat, Australian:
Aug|Sept shipment value 53|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Cargo August buyers 53|6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 4.

Copper English best Selected	£ 61-1|8
Copper Braziers ..	£ 70-1|2
Yellow Metal ..	£ 63-1|2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 24-5|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£ 14
Tin English Ingots ..	£205

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RISE IN TATA STEEL.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, August 5.

Cotton Mill shares ruled steady with a small business in sympathy with better feeling in the Cotton market.

TATA IRON:—

Tata Iron shares were further supported by Bulls and prices show is steady rise. Second pref. shares were in good demand.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Scindia shares were in good demand. Tata Hydros, Andhras and Tata power shares ruled steady. Burma Petrol were in good request.

SECURITIES:—

Government Securities ruled quiet but steady and prices mostly unchanged.

BANKS.

Banks of India (100-150-Pd.) 10 p.c. 78/8
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1455.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353|12.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Mundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 29.
Central India Mining (10) 25|10.
Indian Cement (250) 205.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 183|12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 635.
Punjab Meiment O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 7, 52-8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p..c 92-12
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O. (1,000) 835.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4.1/2 146/4.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69/8.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (1,000) 30, 1,092/8
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557/8.
Tata Power. P. (1,600) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 210.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 85 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.
Apollo (80) nil, 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 343/12.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 935.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 547/8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 481-4.
Centuries (100) 20, 426-4.
Crescent (100) 2, 213-12.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 142-8.
Dawu (250) 80, 720.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 97/8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30|12.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indere Malwa (100) 383/12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 238/12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/12.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 112/8.
Maneekji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 132|12.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 91/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 313-12.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pahanky Mill 250 261/4.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 588-12.
Phoenix (100) 10. 400.
Simplex (100) 181-4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-12 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,650.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 27/8.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 523/12.
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 91/4.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100) nil 277/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.
B. Burma T. Coporation (125) Rs. 106 675.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) XD 250.
Bombay Steam C (250) p p.c. 212/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 5-15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-12
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 25|4.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 1, 25|8.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,200.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/1.
Tata 1st Preference 143/12.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 91/12.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52/4.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 161/4.
Telephone Co. (50) 35.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/15.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 112.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 17th August sett 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/12 1945/55 Rs. 108/7 4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £17|15|0.
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers £17|17|6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £18|12 6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
Dec. delivery paid and buyers 31|4-1|2.
Jan|April delivery paid 31|9.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REVICE.

5th August 1927.

MONEY::—The easy state of the money market has increased this week with funds available at lower rates. Call money has again fallen and ranged between 1 1|2 to 2 per cent. The latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decrease of some Rs. 201 lacs in the trade demand. The folowing are the fixed deposit rates:—Two to three months 2 1|2 per cent., six morths 3 to 3 1|2 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as 29th July 1927, indicates an increase of Rs. 313.81 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 32,45,69,000 as compared with Rs. 56.57 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 37.47, an increase of 2.97 per cent. over last week. Government securities have increased by Rs. 41.70 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 21.81 lacs, Rs. 130.46 lacs and Rs. 47.42 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 165.51 lacs to Rs. 15.32 crores probably due to payments of the New Loan and the latter by Rs. 0.86 lacs to Rs. 70.78 crores. The Bank rate remains at 4 per cent.

A press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency gives the following approximate final figures of the subscription to the Government of India Loan:—

Cash subscriptions	..	Rs. 8.16 crores.
Conversion of 1927 Bonds	..	Rs. 7.19 ,,
,, of 512 per cent. 1928	..	Rs. 4.05 ,,
Total	..	Rs. 19.40 crores.

The moderate success attained by the Loan is ascribed to the following reasons:—(a) the short term of the loan did not render it particularly attractive to the Insurance companies, other investors and speculative operators who favour long terms. (b) During the period that the loan was opened to subscription there was a prevailing weakness in rupee securities especially in 3 1|2 paper and 5 per cent. paper and 5 per cent 1945-55 Loans. (c) The bank rate was maintained at 5 per cent. due to comparatively low cash balance until within three days of the closing of the loan with the result that a belief was prevalent that the present easiness in the money market would not occur at all this year.

In business circles, there is a surmise that Government will have to borrow in India by the issue of Treasury bills sometime next month. This is suported by the fact that about Rs. 11.39 crores of 6 per cent. 1927 Bonds will mature at the end of September. Besides some Rs. 4.50 crores will be reqnired for interest payments on Government securities. In addition to these amounts, if Government buy sterling at the weekly average of say £400,000 (or Rs. 53.70 lacs), a payment of about Rs. 3.20 crores would be involved in the next six weeks. The total payment of some Rs. 19 crores is large considering the fact that Government balance with the Imperial Bank stands at about Rs. 15 crores (including the cash subscription received in payment for the new loan). It is further argued that if rupee treasury bills are made repayable between, say January and March, these could be liquidated from revenue receipts. Moreover, this procedure, if adopted, would remove the present plethora of funds, and render money available to the market at a time when it will be most needed for trade purposes.

The steady tone in the gilt-edged market mentioned last week has been sustained throughout this week with little variation in prices. 3 1|2 per cent. paper kept steady round Rs. 77-12 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 108-8. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 102-8 and Rs. 103-8 respectively. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 106-8. 6 per cent. 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100-10 and Rs. 105-6; 1931 at Rs. 106-11 and 1932 at Rs. 107-15. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was steady at Rs. 112-15. 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70, is quoted at Rs. 89-8.

The currency return as of 31st July 1927, shows an increase of Rs. 171.41 lacs in note circulation now reaching Rs. 177.62 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage are also up by Rs. 164.72 lacs to Rs. 103.35 crores and by Rs. 7.15 lacs to Rs. 9.06 crores respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The securities in India are down by Rs. 0.47 lacs to Rs. 35.44 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 80.04 as against 79.84 a week ago. The figure for silver holdings (both coin and bullion) in the paper Currency Reserve still rises and has now reached the figure of Rs. 112.41 crores.

EXCHANGE: The sterling exchange has been steadily but dull during the week with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s.5-27|32d. and buyers at 1s.5-7|8. On Thursday following the announcement that only £ 195,000 were tendered to Government, the market assumed a quiet tone. Advices from Calcutta state that the jute crop has been delayed for a fortnight through excessive rains as a result of which fewer export bills appeared in that market. In the local market export bills and enquiry for remittances have been on a restricted scale. The following are the forward rates:—August 1s. 5-27|32d, September 1s. 5-7|8d, October 1s. 5-29|32d, November 1s. 5-15|16d, December 1s. 5-31|32d, January 1s. 6d, February 1s. 5-31|32d, March 1s. 5-15|16d, April 1s. 5-29|32 and May June 1s. 5-7|8d.

According to a press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency tenders to the amount of £195,000 were received at 1s. 5-7|8d, on Wednesday the 3rd August and were allotted in full. £500 000 will be offered on Wednesday the 10th August under the same conditions as previously announced.

Remittances to the Home Treasury from 1st April to 30th July 1927, total £10,842,000 of which sterling purchases for the same period amount to £5,268,000 and the balance, £5,574,000 representing the transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved from dols. 4.85-9|16 to dols. 4.85-15|16. French francs also improved from 124.09 to 124.01, but closes at 124.04, while the Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 34.92 and 89.30 respectively

GOLD:—The price of gold has stood almost unchanged at Rs. 21-7-6 throughout the entire week and the market has been exceptionally dull. Interest continues to be transferred from this to the silver market. The offtake is unchanged at the average of about 12,000 tolas a day and the stocks on hand due to smaller arrivals are down to 5 1|2 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London declined from 84s. 11 1|2d. to 84s. 10d. The rate for sovereigns improved from Rs. 13-7-6 to Rs. 13-8 for ready and from Rs. 13-7-9 to Rs. 13-8-3 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for ready and 15th August settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 12th September settlement.. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £27,900. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 8,29,749 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £12,000.

The Transval gold output for the month of June amounted to 855, 154 fine ounces as compared with 859,479 fine ounces for May 1927 and 852,145 fine ounces for June 1926.

SIVER:—Wide fluctuations with considerable speculative activity characterised the silver market this week. Although the market opened steady at Rs. 59.5. on Tuesday prices began to sag on selling for London account and on the following day a sharp decline took place on the announcement that the Government of India had sold 9,200,000 ounces of silver, the total stock of fine silver. The lowest point touched was Rs. 57-12 but later recovered to Rs. 58-4 on profit taking and on reports from London that no further sales would be effected by the Indian Government in the near future. However, towards the close the price eased and closed at Rs. 57.15. Operations for China Banks and American account were chiefly on the selling side. The continued small offtake at about 125 bars a day and the imminent increase in stocks due to recent sales by Government, have brought about an easier tendency. The stocks on hand approximate some 4,000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 6-7|8d. to 2s. 6d, but improved at the close to 2s. 6-3|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26-1|16d. and 25-9|16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 59-5 and Rs. 57-12 for ready and 17th August settlement and Rs. 59-6 and Rs. 57-13 for 16th September settlement. There is no silver arriving from London this week. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £129,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 308 bars and Rs. 16,252 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

Reports from London state that the Government of India have sold 9,200,000 fine ounces of silver bullion in the Paper Curreney Reserve, this being the total stock of silver so held.

As this silver ceases to form a part of the Curreney Reserve, its place will be taken by Indian Government Rupee Securities, which will later be reduced as sterling proceeds from the sale of silver are received.

This action of the Government in disposing of surplus stocks of silver is generally viewed as a procedure justifiable by the present factors in the case.

Inasmuch as no further coinage of rupees is to be undertaken, there appears to be no logical advantage in retaining such superfluous stocks of bullion. The conversion of this extra stock of bullion into interest bearing securities provides an appreciable increment of income.

Since India has now adopted a gold standard, it would seem more reasonable to increase gold assets in preference to silver bullion. As the sale of a major portion of the above bullion is reported to have been effected in rupees. an explanation from the Government would seem in order as to how Indian rupee securities are to be converted later into sterling.

SHARES:—The share market was steady with very slight flutuations in prices. Small gains were registered by most of the cotton mill shares on the forward list. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 941|4 942|8 935; Century Rs. 427|8 430 426|4; Central India Rs. 550 552|8 547|8; Crescent Rs. 212|8 217|8 213|12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 941|4 902|8 935; Madhowji Rs. 113|12 116|4 113|12; New Great Rs. 318|12 Rs. 320 313|12; Pearls Rs. 595 5978 587|8; Simplex Rs. 181|4 183|12 181|4; and Swadeshi Rs. 525 528|12 and Rs. 525.

The miscellaneous section has been more active this week than the forgoing one. Tata Iron and Steel shares have been steady, Ordys. improving from Rs. 50-4 to Rs. 51-10 and Defds. from 150 to Rs. 158|12. Particularly, activity and improvement in prices have been noted in cement shares. Bundis cement improved from Rs. 27-12 to Rs. 29, Katni Ordys from Rs. 178|12 to Rs. 183|12 and Defds. from Rs. 615 to Rs. 635. Andhra Vallevs declined slightly from Rs. 840 to Rs. 832|8 and Alcocks from Rs. 280 to Rs. 277|8. Tata Hydros advanced from Rs. 1082|8 to Rs. 1095, but closed at Rs. 1091|4. Railway shares were steady during the week with little or no change in prices.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Banks declined from Rs. 1442|8xd to Rs. 1437|8 xd but closed at Rs. 1442|8xd. Contributories were steady at Rs. 355xd. Bank of India shares, after improving to Rs. 79, closed at Rs. 78|8. Central Bank shares remained unchanged at Rs. 29-8.

CALCUTTA:—Jute shares in the Calcutta market continued dull due to an upward tendency in the price of raw materials and a lack of corresponding rise in the price of Hessians which advanced only from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 18-15.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Our market ruled very firm in the earlier part of the week but later on as a result of serious decline in cotton prices gave way to the extent of 1/4 of an anna alround particularly in Japanese and Shanghai Yarns and the turnover was considerably restricted. The serious decline in cotton produced a sudden change in the sentiments of the buyers, who, as usual, in the declining market, weakness found in the market and at the close of the week the feeling has remained rather easy and absence of demand prices gave way to some extent. Besides the Railway difficulties, as a result of which the goods cannot be forwarded to Gujarat or Kathiawar, have further contributed to the weakness found in the market easy and buyers have temporarily withdrawn from the market in the hope of obtaining their requirements at lower rates in course of time.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have slightly declined and the sales are very much restricted. There being a wide gulf between the prices ruling in Manchester and in the Local Market there has practically been no forward business of importance during the week.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices declined to the extent of about 1/4 to 1/2 an anna per lb. in all kinds and qualities, particularly in 40s., 2/42s. and in Mercerised yarns and in the latter part of the week the turnover is much restricted. Import Houses have been quoting somewhat lower rates but no business of importance has been possible Exchange has slightly gone up to Rs. 131 whereas Sampin have been fluctuating in accordance with cotton

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in the market at all and the prices have remained fairly steady at the last week's level. Demand has been moderate at the moment but it is believed that in course of time some further improvement in demand will be in evidence in as much as there has been very small stocks in the up-country markets. Forward quotations are yet very high and no fresh business has been possible.

INDIAN YARNS.

Mills have been quoting firm prices, although cotton has declined to some extent, but some weak holders in the market have been offering their holdings at lower rates for fear of a further decline in cotton prices and consequently in prices of yarn. The serious situation that has been created by recent floods in Kathiawar has also added to the present difficulties in the Textile Trade owing to the absence of demand from those quarters at least for a few days in the near future. All consuming centres have temporarily withdrawn their inquiries and offers owing to sudden decline in cotton and busines in the latter part of the week is considerably smaller.

It seems, however, that the decline in cotton is rather overdone and as soon as it becomes steady improvement in demand will be in evidence and prices will again go up slowly and slowly.

PIECE GOODS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The piece goods market experienced a dull with no demand on account of falling cotton prices and owing to recent floods in Gujarats and Kathiawar. Transport was impossible and dealers have withdrawn all offers for English Japanese and local Mill Cloth. However some small sales for local mills are reported.

Manchester reports are in no way cheering. There had been not any surprising development. China demand is believed to be moderate, while India is sending it. mited enquiry and resist to buy at higher prices. Yarn Association has raised up prices without material demand. In this connection Mr. W. E. Thompson, president of the Chamber of Commerce said at the half yearly meeting that the combines must learn "to frame their organisation so that the measures taken by each section to safeguard its position should fit in with the policy of the Lancashire industry as a unit to face world competition with elasticity and enterprise". Mr. Dadington, speaking to the yarn Association was equally emphatic on the folly of keeping the cotton trade in water-tight compartments. The yarn market has of course been the first to feel the effects of the developments in the raw material, and although in general there has been no lack of enquiry, it has been difficult to convert it into orders except in certain special yarns.—

The quotations for the leading shops Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Rall's Fari No. 200039	×37	8 8 0
,, 10,0000	..45× ,,	10 4 0
,, No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 0 0
,, No. 2800	37×	7 14 0
,, No. 5000	44×38 ..	9 2 0
,, No. 16000	.. ..	9 14 0
,, No. 17000	.. ..	10 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8 10 0
,, No. 2750	..45 ..	10 6 0
Dewhursts B.B.B	..38×38 1/2..	13 0 0
,, B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	12 1. 0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	8 4 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38	12 0 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 ..	13 12 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	.29×40 ..	13 8 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 8 0
,, No. 18 ..	..40×22	..5 0 0
,, No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 10 0
,, No. 636 ..	..44×22	..5 0 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	17 6 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	21 0 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..4 14 0
,, No. 69	..46×19	..6 10 0
,, No. 600	..51×19	..7 6 0
,, No. 6000	..56×19	..8 2 0
,, No. 88	..58×20	..6 0 0
,, No. 166	..39×20	..6 0 0
,, No. 818	..39×20	..6 0 0
,, No. 1440	..36×20	..4 0 0
,, No. 1703	..52×20	12 1 0
,, No. 224	..44×20	..5 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 4 0
,, No. 119	..37×18	..3 0 0
,, No. 229	..42×18	..3 6 0
,, No. 339	..47×18	..4 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 12 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 2 0
,, No. 6181	..	..3 0 0
,, No. 1850	.. ,,	..2 8 0
,, No. 1900	.. ,,	..2 12 0
,, No. 2600	.. ,,	..2 12 0
,, No. 21021	.. ,,	..3 0 0
,, N o.39620T,B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888'28×18		..3 7 0
,, Saraswati	..36×18	..5 12 0
,, TipooW/WWW34×18		..4 6 0
,, No. 50000	.. ,,	..4 10 0
,, No. 33340/33350/33360		..4 12 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
,, 6767 ..	..26×18	.3 0 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510		
,, 5520 ..	..26×18	..3 0 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820 "Motor Car"	.. ..	..3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net		
,, 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..12	6 0
,, 98 8 ,,	44×38 ,,	..10	8 0
,, 5151 ,,	44×38 ,,	.. 10	0 0
,, 4141 ,,	44×38 ,,	.. 9	8 0
,, 5544 ,,	48×38 ,,	.. 9	10 0
,, 3800 ,,	44×38 ,,	.. 13	8 0
,, 44000 ,,	44×38 ,,	.. 9	10 0
,, 4500 ,,	44×38 ,,	.. 12	8 0
,, 6600 ,,	44×38 ,,	.. 9	4 0
'C" Sheet ngs	..30×36Ex.Bond	7	4 0
9"Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7	8 9
Elephant"Drills	..29×40 ,,	..11	6 0
Duck" Drills	..26×40 ,,	10	0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Throughout the week our market ruled quiet but steady with fair demand for ready sugars and with small enquiry for forward positions prices were easier during the early part of the week and since Thursday with better news from Java there was some speculative buying and prices have advanced 2d. to 3d. per cwt. all round. There was no direct business to report and small parcels changed hands amongst dealers and speculator's the White Java July/September at s14/5, to s14/8 and October/December at s14/9 to s15/1 and January/March at s15 to s15/4 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with good demand for ready Sugars and small business doing for frward positions.

Java reported a steadier market with Europeans buying and prices have improved quarter of a gilder.

London and America reported quiet markets with small fluctuations and little business doing. London Terminals reported highest on 29th ult. quoting s16/3, s14/7 1/2 and s14/5 1/4 for August/October and December and lowest on 3rd inst. quoting s15/8 3/4 s14/6 and s14/3 for same positions.

American Terminals reported highest on 29th ult. quoting 2.73, 2.83 and 2.74 for September/December and March and lowest on 4th inst quoting 2.63, 2.74 and 2.69 for same positions.

The folowing are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 14/13.—s14/4 F. B. Harbour stocks 130,000 bags.

T M O July/Sept—s14/8 F. B. Harbour.

T.M O Oct/Dec.—s15/1 F. B. Harbour.

T M O Jan/March—s15/5 F. B. Harbour.

Beet Rs. 14/9—s14 stocks 40,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. "Chybassa" with 79.600 bags Java Sugars.

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The Burmah Oil Company, Limited,

	Rs.	a.	p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9	10	0
"Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9	4	0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins.	7	12	6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7	10	6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	6	6	6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	6	4	6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test in bulk per 8 imp. Gsll	5	0	6

SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS.

The Officiating Controller of the Currency writes:—

"Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and the Accountant General, Madras, on Tuesday, the 9th August, up to 1 p.m. (standard time) for six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores.

The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000 Rs 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

The Bills will be issued and paid at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta Bombay and Madras.

Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000 the lowest tender admissible being for Rs. 10,000. Each tender must specify the net amount per cent. (in rupees and annas) which will be given for the amount applied for. Tenders at rates containing a fraction of an anna will not be accepted. Tenders will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single Bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above or in a number of Bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

The persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday, the 10th August, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Imperial Bank of India on Friday the 12th August not later than 12 o'clock noon (standard time.) If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Aug. 5

(Messrs. Maganzhai Amin and Co., Bombay.)

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton Rs.	a.	p.
China clay, best quality	95	0	0
China, clay, bazar quality	80	0	0
	Per Lwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Farina, supru (Dutch)	16	0	0
Farina superior (Dutch)	15	12	0
Epsom Salt	4	0	0
Sago Floud, 1st quality	11	14	0
Sago Flour, market quality	11	10	0
Maize Starch, continental	14	0	0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17	12	0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17	8	0
Zinc Chlride, English	17	0	0
Zinc Chloride German	16	4	0
Magnesium Chloride German	4	8	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35	8	0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 60 per cent. Guaranteed	23	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 60 per cent. Market quality	20	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10	8	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pgk.	9	4	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9	12	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	9	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pgk.	9	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pgk.	8	10	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8	12	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pgk.	8	8	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8	8	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31	0	0
Soda Ash, German	6	10	0
	Per lb. Rs.	a.	p.
Aniline Salt, Electro	0	7	8
Antimony Salt	0	6	0
Hydro Sulphide, B.A.S.F.	0	10	6
Hydro Sulphide, English	0	9	0

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 4.

Demand Bills 485.50

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 4.

Para Rubber Sept|Oct. value 1|3-1|2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Macedonia" at Aden.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. South Staffords, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Public meeting of the South Indians to concert measures in regard to relief for Gujarat and Kathiawar, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) in Lamington Road, Marathi Boys' School, when Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai will preside.

MEETING OF SOUTH INDIANS.

Under the joint auspices of the various South Indian Organisations in the City, a public meeting will be held at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express sympathy with the sufferers of the recent floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar and to appeal for funds for relief. Among those who have agreed to take part in the meeting are Messrs. K. S. Ramaswamy Ayyar, Pothan Joseph, K. S. Ramchandra Ayyar and others.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—Small-pox attacks 3, deaths 3; Cholera attacks 2, death 1; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 98; Total mortality this day last year was 98.

MY NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of Social Service League My Night High School Dr. M. V. Apte will deliver his second lecture of the series on "Physiology and Hygiene" publicly in the School Hall, to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

PEACE SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Peace Society, Dr. Manshardt will deliver a public address on "Co-operation or Conflict" at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 7th instant.

MEETING AT LAXMI NAGAR KHAR.

Under the auspices of Laxmi Nagar Khar Residents' Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. in the school Building to express sympathy towards the victims of floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar and to remit the amount already collected.

After the meeting is over, there will be a public radio performance, and a Gujarati comedy will also be staged by Laxmi Nagar amateurs.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay, will be held in the Society's premises, Kandewadi Naka, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. to consider the ways and means to support and to make successful the 2nd Session of the Maharastra Vyapari Parishad to be held in Poona and to decide the position of the Deccan Merchants' Association thereto.

RUMOUR DENIED.

Carreras Ltd. London, Tobacco Manufacturers of Craven "A" and Passing Show cigarettes ask us to deny the rumour that the Imperial Tobacco Company of India are buying them out.

Carreras have always been independent of any Combine, and are one of the most progressive Tobacco companies in England.

STATUS OF HINDU WOMEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate Dr. Deshmukh on the bold stand he has taken with regard to the question of status of woman in Hindu society and unless Hindu society wishes to die an unnatural death, this question will have to be tackled and solved in a bold spirit which transcends shastras orwhat passes as such. At the best, the shastras had their use, but their use, such as they had, has passed away, and they are a dead weight round the neck of Hindu society. Having some experience of disposing off the dead during the influenza days, I know of one way of doing that and that is to burn the dead as quick as you can and that I would suggest.

If you wish to save the society, you cannot think of living in the past—new times and new modes, and it is essential that unless you free the woman, you cannot liberate the society of which she is an integral part.

I have no faith in the conscience of Hindu society as we find it to-day—unless the law steps into the help of the woman and places her on her due pedestal, she will be a play-thing in the hands of Hindu dialectians.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

POONA SUMMER MEETING.

2ND DAY.

SELECTION BY "SENEX."

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

GREY MASTER	1
DESOUZA	2
NOMAN	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Div. II.

SHAMAKARNA	1
DHIDHA'A	2
COMPANY	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE.—Div. III.

SUBHAN	1
NAYIF PASH	2
SAVAGE	3

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

BURGOS	1
SHRI NARAYEN	2
BRIDAULT	3

THE KOWIET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ROBERT (late Kummeruzzaman)	1
AMIN	2
SILVER THRUSH	3

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

WILD ARGOSY	1
HONNONIA	2
THE TYPHOON	3

THE SOMERSET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

BAYONNE	1
GAMVROS	2
POLYCHROME	3

THE SUNGAM PLATE. Div. I.

RED PRINCE	1
AMOOD	2
SINNAN	3

THE SUNGAM PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

FAIRDOSS	1
KADIR HAJAZ	2
ROMAN	3

TIPS BY "MESTRO."

1ST RACE:—

GREY MASTER	1
HUMOROUS	2
ROYAL	3

2ND RACE:—

COMPANY	1
MURTI	2
SHAMAKARNA	3

3RD RACE:—

SUBHAN	1
SARSAM	2
ROKIS	3

4TH RACE:—

SHRI NARAYAN	1
BURGOS	2
BRIDAULT	3

5TH RACE:—

RUBDAN	1
SILVER THRUSH	2
AMALFI	3

6TH RACE:—

TRISTAN	1
CEOD CANLAS	2
HANNONIA	3

7TH RACE:—

DALCASSIAN	1
POLYCHROME	2
FLYING STEVE	3

8TH RACE:—

SULTAN BEG	1
FAIRDOSS	2
KADIR HAJAZ	3

9TH RACE:—

KADOOR BEG	1
AMOOD	2
KURDISTAN	3

PATIDAR STREE MANDAL

PUBLIC MEETING TO CONCERT RELIEF MEASURES.

Under the auspices of the Patidar Stree Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. in the Hindu Stree Mandal Hall, Amroli House, Girgaon Back Road to concert measures to relieve the flood and famine stricken people in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Mr. Chandrashankar N. Pandya will deliver a speech on our duty at this crisis in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY:

"The Mysore Association, Bombay" will celebrate the Silver Jubilee Day of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the Association premises on Sunday the 7th instant. Sports for children will commence at 3-30 p.m. (S.T) after which prizes will be distributed and the photo of His Highness will be unveiled. All Mysorians and sympathisers in Bombay are requested to attend the function.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

The premier dramatic company of Maharashtra opens its season in Bombay to-day with "Manapaman," Mr. Khadilkar's well-known play. Mr. Balgandharva and his colleagues have had a successful tour in the districts and the Bombay public will now have a chance again of enjoying excellent singing and acting.

ASSAILANTS SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, August 5.

Jerusalem.—As a sequel to Nablus Road murder, two of the assailants have been sentenced to death and the third to fifteen years' hard labour.—Reuter.

FATE OF "BOOKIES" SEALED.

MR. ADDYMAN'S BILL THRO'N OUT

COUNCIL TO BE PROROGUED TO-DAY?

POONA, Aug. 5.

(From Our Special Representative.)

To-day's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were quite a tame affair. The House was very thin, most of the member from Gujarat and Sind having already left for their places before the commencement of the business. The President consulted the wishes of the House as to the early prorogation of the Council. The general consensus of opinion was in favour of prorogation on Saturday, and the President promised the House that he would convey their wishes to His Excellency in whom vested the right of prorogation.

PROCEEDS IN DETAIL

At the outset, the President asked the House as to Mr. Pahalajani's request that the House be prorogued on Saturday. He added that the right of prorogation vested in His Excellency. His duty was only to convey to His Excellency the wishes of the House. The consensus of opinion in the House was for early prorogation, and the President promised the House that he would write to His Excellency. Accordingly it is now definite that the Council will be prorogued to-morrow.

Replying to a question regarding the qualifications of Honorary Magistrates, the Home Member stated that commonsense, integrity and public spirit were the necessary qualifications.

After interpellations were over, the President gave a ruling on a point raised by Mr. Pahalajani on more than one occasion as to the exact procedure of a division. The President ruled that immediately after the division was called for, and tellers were appointed, the bell would ring for three minutes. All doors of the Council would be closed immediately after the bell had ceased to ring, and would remain closed till the result of the division was declared.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING ACT.

The Prevention of Gambling Act was then taken up for discussion. Mr. J. Ginwalla opposed the Bill. He was at a loss to understand how Government were going to stop unlicensed gambling. Mr. Mir Mahamed Baloch gave a very graphic description of the pitiable condition of those who had lost their money in gambling. The cotton speculations, he argued, were indulged in by the rich men alone, but the race course gambling was the ruination of poor people. Mr. B. G. Pahalajani opposing the bill asked Government to be consistent in their policy.

Mr. J. B. Petit observed that the mover of the Bill had not shown in his speech how the introduction of bookies was going to improve the conditions now prevailing. There was besides no limit to betting specifically put in the Bill.

Mr. Addyman informed the speaker that the maximum limit was Rs. 50.

Mr. Frank Oliviera was of opinion that the tote had brought greater evils on the Society than the bookies.

ROBBING PETER AND PAYING PAUL.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee opposed the first reading of the Bill. The speaker held that despite the Control provided for in the Bill the unlicensed bookies would carry on their trade as before. It was no use harping on the charity given by the Western India Turf Club, because after all it was people's money.

SHOCKED BY HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. B. H. Shivdasani was shocked by the statement of the Home Member that the pledge given by the Governor of this Presidency in 1912 was not absolute, and the present Government were not bound to carry.

Racing might be a sport in Europe, but it was certainly not a sport to the poor people in India.

Rao Bahadur Angadi further opposed the Bill.

After tea recess, Mr. V. A. Surve opposed the Prevention of Gambling Bill in a vigorous Marathi speech. Referring to Mr. Anderson's speech, the speaker said that it was a drama enacted in order to entice the members of the House.

The President held that the word "drama" was unparliamentary and the speaker should better withdraw it. The word was consequently withdrawn.

At this stage closure was moved and accepted.

MR. ADDYMAN'S APOLOGIA.

In his reply, Mr. Addyman assured the House that he was not influenced by anybody in introducing the Bill. The speaker maintained that bookmakers were men of some standing. They had besides, with them the financial backing. If the House wanted to protect the poor, the best course would be to bring all sorts of gambling under proper and efficient control. That could only be done by allowing the passage of the Bill.

The Home Member once more assured the house that Government had taken no part in the introduction of the Bill. The Government were going to observe complete neutrality in the sense that no Government member or a Minister was going to vote on the bill. The bill was then put to vote. It was thrown out by an overwhelming majority.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

The President then gave a very important ruling regarding the report of the Police Accounts Committee for the year 1922-23. The House, he said could call the report in question. The new council stepped into the shoes of the old council, and was invested with all the powers of the old Council. He therefore ruled that it was open to any member of the House to give notice of a resolution that the Government should bring the report of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1922-23 before the house for its consideration. The President trusted that the Government would consider that resolution favourably.

The Finance Member expressed his opinion that he was entirely with the President in his ruling.

A bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act 1878 then came for its first reading Mr. Pataskar moved that the consideration of the bill be adjourned to the next sessions. The motion was carried and the bill went to the next session.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY ACT AMENDMENT.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale then moved the bill to amend the President's salary Act of 1924. The statement of objects and reasons explains that it is in the interest of the public as well as of the council that the President should be a man free from other work and be able to devote his full time to council work. Under this bill, the President's salary remains unaffected, but the President is required to devote the whole of his time to the business of the council.

Speaking on the bill Rao Bahadur Kale observed that there was a close analogy between the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

He argued that it was in the interest of the dignity of the President's high office that the President should not follow any other profession.

Mr. Nariman added a rider to the Bill that the President during the tenure of his office should not engage himself in any lucrative business or any other profession. The present bill he said was very diffrence from the bill asking reduction in the Presidents Salary.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed supported the bill. Mr. P. J. Murzban opposed the bill and contended that the supporters of the bill were trying to bring the President to the position of the salaries act.

POSSIBILITY OF AN AMENDMENT.

The Bill was supported by Messrs. Nariman and Bechar and opposed by Messrs Noor Mohamed and Swaminarayan. The Finance member supported the first reading of the bill, and opined that it should be redrafted. The first reading of the bill was carried almost unanimously, only Mr. Noor Mohamed raising his dissentient voice. The second reading of the bill was on when the House rose for the day. It is quiet likely that the Finance Member would bring forth an amendment to draft the bill in the same wording as the rule governing the salary of the President of the Assembly. Such an amendent will be acceptable to the mover, and the bill will probably go to-morrow through all its readings.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S JUBILEE

THE "CHRONICLE" SPECIAL NUMBER.

The Mysore Maharaja's Silver Jubilee Special Number of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be available for sale on Monday morning. The number contains illustrated articles on the most progressive Indian State by eminent publicists. Amongst those who have paid tributes to the enlightened administration of the Maharaja are Sir Lalubhai Shamaldas, Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University. The noteworthy features of the Number include articles on "The Rescuer of the Mysore Dynasty," "The Makers of Modern Mysore," "Historical Sketch of Mysore," "Industrial Progress of Mysore." Illustrations number more than 60. The entire number is printed on glazed paper and is priced annas two only.

Purchase a copy on Monday morning and know everything that is worth-knowing about a ruling prince who has raised his State to the enviable position of a model State.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS.

A TEACHER'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

An order of acquittal was pronounced by Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court in the case of Vishveshwar Narayan, a priest in the Mahabaleshwar temple of Gokran, S. Karwar Distt, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge for a double murder.

The appellant, with three others was prosecuted for the murder of Ganpayya Shetti of Shivpur and of Bapu Mahale of Bombay. The deceased Ganpaya was a private teacher in the house of the third accused and was alleged to be on illicit terms with the wife of the fourth accused who were living together. Ganpaya was therefore turned out, and the first two accused were asked to do away with him. With a view to remove all traces of evidence of the crime, another man Bapu who was in the know of their secret was also killed. The trial resulted in the acquittal of all the accused except the appellant.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, defence counsel argued before their Lordships that it was not conclusively proved that the deceased died by violence and the probability of suicide was not excluded by the evidence in the case.

Their Lorships held that the proof adduced by the prosecution fell short of the standard required to justify conviction. The appellant was, therefore, acquitted and ordered to be discharged.

ANOTHER MILL STRIKE.

MANCHESTER MILL WEAVERS "DOWN TOOLS"

400 weavers of the Manchester mill formerly known as "Hongkong mill" also struck work on Friday morning making the same demand as the weavers of the Apollo Mill, viz:—Continuance of the old system of work by two looms only instead of three.

APOLLO MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

The strike of the Apollo Mill still continues. The Management closed the mill from Thursday as the spinners had no work owing to the weavers' strike.

UNTOUCHABLES AND PUBLIC PLACES

SCHOLARSHIP FOR ART STUDENTS

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

At question time replying to an interpellation of Dr. Ambedkar regarding the use of public places by "depressed" classes, the Minister for Local Self-Government stated that instructions had been issued to the heads of offices to allow the untouchable classes to use public places and institutions belonging to, and maintained by, Government. The Local Public Bodies had also been advised to take similar action with regard to the places controlled by them.

PROSECUTION UNDER PROSTITUTION. ACT.

To a question of Mr. R. S. Asavale regarding prosecutions under the Bombay Prostitution Act, the Home Member replied that 239 persons were prosecuted under the Act, three of whom were penalised for living on the earings of prostitutes. Seven persons were penalised for procuring and importing women for the purpose of prostitution.

ART SCHOLARSHIPS.

Answering a query by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, the Minister for Education made a statement that 140 scholarships were being given to the students of the Art School for various kinds of arts. Of these 8 were for architecture, 23 for painting, 9 for modelling and 100 for craftwork. Out of 23 for painting, 8 had been specially reserved for the Mural Decoration class. Out of 19 scholarships for modelling, 5 were reserved for students of the backward classes.

Mir Mohamed Baloch asked whether Government had fixed 50 per cent as the maximum or as the minimum for Muslims in Sind who formed 87 per cent of the population.

The Home Member in reply said that Government had not fixed any proportion for recruiting to the police in Sind as between the various communities. According to the census of 1921 the Muslims in Sind were only 74 per cent of the total population and not 87 per cent.

Many members from Gujarat and a few from Sind were absent in the House to-day when the Council commenced its proceedings.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

BREEZE AT MEETING

MINUTES SIGNED SUBJECT TO SOLICITOR'S OPINION

A protest was raised in the meeting of the Improvement Trust Board on Friday on the result of the voting of last special meeting on the question of payment of fees to the committee members. At first, the proposition was declared carried by the casting vote of the President. After a majority of the members left the Corporation Hall, the attention of the President was drawn to the fact that for the proposition, there were only 21 votes and 22 against it. The President then said, he would announce the latest result at the next meeting of Board, viz:—Friday. Before signing the minutes of the last meeting, the President informed the House on Friday that the proposition was lost by 22 votes against 21 and, therefore, the question of his casting vote did not arise.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia pointed out that Mr. Kanji Master was outside the hall when the poll was demanded. He came when the doors were opened and registered his vote. At the time, objection was taken and the matter was reporter to the President then and there.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin said that as no councillor protested against Mr. Kanji Master at the last meeting, it could not be considered illegal now.

President:—No protest was raised at the time when the result was declared. I am, however, in your hands.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker said, the result of the poll was officially and legally recorded and the protest should have been raised when the result was declared.

The Municipal Commissioner said, Mr. Kanji Master was present in the hall when he gave his vote. No objection was taken against his vote before the meeting was dissolved. He, therefore, thought that the vote of Mr. Kanji was in order.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who was the mover of the proposition and one of the tellers said midst laughter that he did not find his own name in the voting list.

The President ruled that as there were differences of opinion, he would sign the minutes subject to the solicitor's opinion, which would be obtained.

The President then declared the proposition lost and said, there was no reason for giving his casting vote and that he would sign the minutes subject to solicitor's opinion. He then signed the minutes.

BOMBAY'S NEW ADDITIONAL JUDGE.

MR. W. T. W. BAKER APPOINTED.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker I. C. S., has been appointed Additional Judge, Bombay High Court to the end of the next Summer Vacation of the High Court.—A. P.

QUIET ROYAL MARRIAGE.

SRINAGAR, August 4.

His Highness the Maharajah Sir Hari Singh was quietly married this evening at Chashmashi, where the bride's party is residing. The function was attended by the British Resident, the Yuvaraj of Limbdi and a few Ministers of State.—A. P.

SENIOR MAHARANI OF NABHA DEAD

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 4.

Death occurred to-day shortly after noon of Her Highness Jagdesh Gour, the Senior Maharani of Nabha. The deceased lady had been ailing for the past two months and was under the treatment of Doctor Fletcher Robinson.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	17.79
To-day's Opening Rate	17.89
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	17.44
Difference	—35

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	9.43
To-day's Opening Rate	9.56
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	9.45
Difference	+.02
Broach Expectation	361 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Aug. 5.
Silver Ready	25 9 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 10 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

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KITAB MAHAL

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1927.

MEETING THE EMERGENCY.

In his heart-rending appeal for funds for succour to the hapless population of Gujarat and Kathiawar, Mahatma Gandhi says "Proud Gujarat is laid low and she who has hitherto filled the beggar's bowl is now obliged to take the bowl herself." The response of the people of Bombay to the cry from Gujarat and Kathiawar has not been so large as would have been the case in times of business prosperity, but the initial efforts to collect funds which have been made, are an earnest of Bombay's willingness to help. The task of succour is stupendous. As Mahatma Gandhi says, "no human effort can possibly make up for the loss of crores worth of rupees, cattle and belongings together with rich manure washed away in the ocean." But he points out that "human sympathy can do much to relieve the mental agony of the people who have lost their all." Such human sympathy, we are confident, will be extended to Gujarat in generous financial measure all over India, but we venture to suggest that at this particular juncture, the Government of Bombay can do much to relieve the "mental agony" of Gujarat and to make those "who have lost their all" feel confident that the Government as well as their countrymen are helping them in the calamity which has invaded them. In this hour of national emergency, it behoves the Government of Bombay to consider the situation as if it were a war emergency, as if the people and the Government were battling against the wrath of the elements. It is their duty to bring into force again all those measures like the control of rents, and the control of food with which we were familiar during the Great War. A houseless population will be at the mercy of rapacious landlords if there were no legal check on their desire to wax fat on the misery and need of the poor. The profiteer in provisions will have an exceedingly comfortable chance of reaping an iniquitous harvest if there were no legal disabilities making his manoeuvres impossible. The State should take the lead also in releasing large sums of money to public bodies like municipalities and local boards for embarking upon housing programmes for the poor. There must be a compulsion that houses now to be built, are not the flimsy structures liable to easy destruction, but substantial building efforts which will last the storm and stress of time and inclement weather. Very large funds will have to be expended for this purpose as well as for enabling the agriculturist to resume his ordinary avocation, but the Government of Bombay should have no hesitation in using the Famine Insurance Fund for this humanitarian end. It is gratifying to note that the Finance Member said in the Council session at Poona that Government were willing to waive technical objections against such use. We hope, our legislators will insist upon the Government carrying through the measures we have suggested in the present session of the Council or if it is decided to prorogue the Council, to hold a special session for this particular purpose. We may also point out that the various private organisations now active in the field of collecting relief funds, will do well to affiliate themselves to the Central Relief Fund which is started in Bombay and will see that all the financial resources are well pooled and utilised to the best advantage. Separatist activity only means waste of energy and time and funds.

BOMAY FOREST GRIEVEANCES

We published a few days ago extracts from a lengthy Government Resolution on the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee's Report. The Committee was appointed in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in July 1924. The Committee's Report—to be precise, two Reports, one signed by all the official members and the other by all the non-official members—was submitted to Government in August last and, therefore, Government cannot be accused of haste in publishing their resolution on the Report. The Resolution accepts as usual, most of the feeble recommendations of the officials and rejects wholly or substantially the principal recommendations of the non-official members of the Committee. However, so strong was the evidence marshalled by the aggrieved peasants wherever the Committee went that Government are forced to admit the existence of a large number of grievances which many officials hitherto though to be only frivolous and concoctions of political grievance-mongers. Government now cover up their admissions with plausible explanations, regarding the grievances as mere accidents of or exceptions to their generous forest policy rather than inherent defects thereof and complacently believe that their few, tardy, half-hearted concessions should suffice to meet the situation.

Forest grievances are generally not properly understood by the people other than those who actually suffer from them. It is however, necessary for the public to know the general nature of these grievances before they can be fully redressed. When peasants have the choice, they do not generally prefer to settle in the neighbourhood of forests for fear of wild beasts which are a danger to life and crop. But as it was necessary for purposes of revenue from agriculture and the preservation of forests, generations ago some communities who were persuaded to settle down in the forest regions were guaranteed some special privileges in respect of manures, building and fencing materials grazing etc. These privileges were guaranteed and protected by a number of Government resolutions. A Resolution dated 20th January 1891 lays down that "in its management of forests the ease and contentment of the people is an object of greater solicitude to Government than the realisation of revenue" that "Government have no desire to increase their forest revenue by the curtailment of conceded privileges or of local supply or by the levy of excessive charges for grass and other minor forest produce" and that "the benefit of any revenue so obtained would be altogether insufficient to countervail the hardship and irritation that would be caused were the rayats unduly pressed in the matter of obtaining rab and firewood, grazing for their cattle or grass for thatching and other household purposes." Recently however, while the above pious Resolution remained on paper, Government officials began slowly to nibble at the peasants' privileges one after another, and the privileges came to be called concessions, while the peasants' duties in respect of forest preservation became more and more onerous and the least breach of any forest regulation was punished with undue severity. Grazing areas and periods were curtailed, but grazing fees were enhanced, with the increasing pressure of forest on arable land wild beasts increased and ruined crops, but game licence rules were made stricter and protected the beasts more than the peasants. Few shooting licences were given and often it was impossible to shoot a tiger doing havoc among the rayat's cattle. It was an offence without special permission to kill a tiger in certain reserved parts of a forest. Wild pigs became a nuisance in several parts. The loss of crops due to wild pigs was estimated by a Government Committee appointed in 1922 to be over seven lakhs of rupees. Speaking of one district, Kanara, Mr. Copleston, once the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay said: "The Kanara rayat's lot has always been an unending struggle against malaria and wild pig. Night after night, when his crops are ripening in October, he would be perched up in his little 'machan' down in the damp cold paddy fields scaring away the pig, this too at a season when the malarial mosquito abounds." The net result in many forest areas, especially in Kanara, was that agriculture declined, cattle deteriorated and many fields were abandoned, with loss to Government and the people alike.

The present Committee is not the first to discuss the grievances, nor is it going to be the last. The non-official members' principal recommendations have been for the most part turned down by Government. Government decline to accept the recommendation to restore the high grazing fees to their old level and to increase grazing areas. Even the barbarous system of communal punishment where peasants are unable to extinguish a forest fire is not abolished in all places, and where it is suspended the suspension is only for a year. The non-official members also recommended that the Forest Act should be provincialised with a view to its being made suited to the specific conditions of each province. Government reject the sensible suggestion on the most preposterous ground that "this matter does not fall within the terms of the Committee's reference." Government may or may not accept the suggestion, but it is idle to say that it is not within the purview of a Committee appointed to inquire into all forest grievances and to "suggest remedies for their redress." The non-official report has warned Government against "the disrepute that has come to be attached to the Department" of Forests but Government's Resolution is little calculated to redeem the reputation of the Department.

DISTRUST OF DEMOCRACY.

It is unfortunate that the Council summarily rejected the non-official Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1923. The Bill, which only sought to extend slightly the franchise for the electors of the District Local Boards, deserved a better fate at the hands of the representatives of the people. It provided that the franchise should be reduced from an assessment or a rental of Rs. 32 or 16 respectively to one of Rs. 8 and thereby placed the franchise on a level with that for Taluka Boards. This was a modest proposal in all conscience and was confined to local self-government. If local self-government is to be prized for its educative value, universal adult franchise should be even now the rule in the local sphere. Far from lessening the efficiency of the local bodies, as is conveniently believed by vested interests, such a franchise would make those bodies more representative and more efficient and would especially safeguard the interests of the poor and backward communities. The principle of Mr. Swaminarayan's Bill was sound, its details could easily have been adjusted, as pointed out by Mr. Nariman, at a later stage, so as to satisfy those who wanted a graded franchise for the various local bodies. Speaking of gradation, let it not be forgotten that a gradation can be secured by further widening the franchise for Taluka Boards.

Most of the Councillors who opposed the Bill were needlessly nervous about the consequences of the Bill, assuming they were not influenced by an enlightened self-interest. Everywhere in every age, vested interests have felt or professed alarm at every democratic reform. But when the reform is once introduced, none of the anticipated dangers have been realised. What would have happened if the Bill had passed? A few more poor persons, not necessarily ignorant, would have had the vote. Does any one seriously suggest that these few extra voters would have radically altered the composition of the Boards? We are not much surprised at the two Ministers' opposition to the Bill. But we certainly were not prepared for Mr. Pahalajani's opposition. His contention was that the Minister for Local Self-Government should be unfettered in determining the speed of democracy. We would rather not convert non-bureaucrats into bureaucrats. We may as well mention here two important reasons for the failure of the Bill. One is that even the elected part of the Council is too divided. The second is that movers of such Bills do not keep themselves in close touch with the constituents of the Councillors.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL.

POSITION OF THE RUPEE.

(BY B. F. MADON).

V

I will now come to another extraordinary provision of the Reserves, viz., the rupee portion. Such Indian experts as had given thought to this problem had all agreed that the rupee can continue to figure as full reserve as in the United States in respect of the Silver Dollars of that country, so long as further coinage was stopped. The Royal Commission has tried to make out that this was not the right thing in the so-called "absolute gold standard" that they pretended to give us, and had laid down certain elaborate provisions, according to which the holding of Rupee coin shall not exceed

70 crores from 1st to the 3rd year
50 " from 4th to the 6th year
35 " from 7th to the 10th year
25 " thereafter.

The Select Committee is reported to have modified these figures by raising each by 25 crores, making the new figures

95—75—60 and 50 crores.

on the ground that the holding of silver in the reserves is actually so much higher than the figures on which the recommendation of the Currency Commission was based. While this somewhat improves the position, it is no remedy for the inherent viciousness of this recommendation. It still means that

(a) the Reserve Bank cannot keep more than the new figures and must pass the excess back to Government who will pay for it "in Bank Notes, Gold or Gold Securities";
(b) Government must then try to realise this holding which means melt it and sell it as silver.

A WARNING.

The second point seems to have been appreciated by the Committee, as it is reported that they recommend that "Government should be extremely cautious as to the time and the amounts in which surplus silver should be offered for sale" ("Statesman" 27th July). I wonder if they appreciated the significance of even this very cautious recommendation for sale. Reports from leading people in the silver market in London show that that market is thoroughly convinced that so long as it part of the policy of the Government of India to sell silver sooner or later, silver must continue to fall, though like all markets there may be occasional fluctuations upwards. Sir Basil Blackett in his evidence before the Currency Commission expected to get an average of 24d. for the silver Government would sell. That expression of opinion was based on a then current level of 32d. Silver is to-day at 26d. only, and a weak market at that. I wonder if it occurred to any one in the Committee to ask the Finance Member to say what his expectation of the average figure was to-day, but clearly it is most material to the consideration of this question. Sir Basil's 24d. was pooh-poohed by Mr. Benjamin Strong the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who even at a time when silver was 32d. definitely expressed the opinion that a far lower figure would have to be prepared for if the Indian Government started selling silver. Therefore, if Government still make such sale part of their Currency policy, we should not look for more than say 18d. average to-day.

EFFECT ON BUDGET POSITION.

Let us now examine its effects on the budget position. Suppose we come to the end of the 3rd year, and the Reserve Bank still has 95 crores that it is to begin with, and under the present proposals pays 20 crores back to Government and asks to be paid in "Bank Notes, Gold or Gold Securities." This would require a payment of 16 crores by Government to the Bank. Where is this money to come from? It cannot be from current revenues, and Government will have to borrow in London to provide the wherewithal to pay the Bank. Even if the idea is that it can get back the money by the sale of the 20 crores of coin returned to it, such sale would at best realise some 9 crores leaving a loss of 11 crores to be written off out of revenues. I myself consider it almost impossible to dispose of such a huge quantity of silver readily, but am assuming it here for the sake of argument. Even if such sale is possible, there will be this huge loss of 10 or 11 crores. The Assembly must satisfy itself as to how this is to be made up and how the further losses on the return of rupees by the Bank in the next two stages are to be made up before it passes these proposals.

ABSURD PROVISIONS.

I consider them absolutely unnecessary. They only provide for a show of holding by the Reserve Bank of a larger amount of Gold assets, and a smaller amount of rupee coin, which is of no use for international payments. The Bank will only need these further assets when its other Gold assets get exhausted owing to a very unfavourable trade Balance for a considerable period. When such an eventuality arises, the Bank would have to look to Government to find additional gold assets

(Continued from Page 12)

Previous articles appeared on July 26th, 29th, 30th and on 4th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

When Will It End?

Mr. Satyendra Nath Mitra, M.L.A., one of the detenus whom the Government of Bengal refused to set free in spite of repeated remonstrances from his constituency that it was deprived of the right of representation in the Assembly because of the arbitrary action of that Government has at last been set free. He was served with an order of unconditional release in Rangoon and is now back in Calcutta. It will be recalled that Mr. Mitra had sent some time ago a letter to the President of the Legislative Assembly questioning the Government's right to deprive a member of the Legislature from attending to his duties. The Government of Bengal has been at last compelled to release him and his unconditional release shows that they have no charge against him which can be substantiated in a court of law. What is true of Mr. Mitra is true of other detenus. The persistence of the Government of Bengal in still keeping them in detention can but strengthen the popular contention that their only offence is their political views. When is this atrocious system reminiscent of mediaeval times of harassing a citizen for his political opinions to end? And yet the Government expect the people to co-operate with them!

Censor of School Books.

Ministers may come and go, but the Director of Public Instruction seems to continue to be the master controller of all the registered schools in the Presidency. If anything, his censorship of even the details of school work such as the selection of text books, books for libraries, pictures, copybooks, etc. is even more rigorous now than it was about twenty years ago. In 1916 his censorship was found to be so intolerable that Dr. Paranjpye's Resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council curtailing his powers in this respect was carried in spite of Government's stout opposition and in spite too of the nominated majority of those days. Since then two "popular" Ministers have come and gone, one of these, curiously enough, was Dr. Paranjpye himself, but the Resolution is not yet given effect to. To this day no registered school is allowed to use any book or map which is not on Government's sanctioned list, nor can a book be sanctioned except with the Director's permission. He is supposed to be guided by a Committee, but its members are all nominated by him, nor is he bound by the decision of the Committee. The result is that his choice of books is extremely arbitrary and prejudiced. Dr. Paranjpye pointed out how one book on Algebra was rejected by the Director only because it contained an example referring to Swadeshi. We know of a Headmaster who was forced to remove from the school library a purely non-political work of Lokmanya Tilak.

Wanted a New Resolution.

Mr. Jadhav asked this week a question in the Council whether Government had any objection to allow the choice of books to be made by the Headmasters of high schools themselves. The Education Minister's reply—based of course on his own independent judgment—was that Government objected to any book only on moral, political or educational grounds, that no "reasonably suitable" book was objected to and that there was no pressure from the Education Department to use any particular book. The first two parts of the reply loss all their force when it is remembered that the busy Director and his semi-official, nominated Committee constitute themselves the sole authority to judge the suitability of every book on moral, political and educational grounds. As for pressure on schools, the Education Minister has yet to study the subtle ways of Educational Inspectors who recommend grants to schools. Why should not Mr. Jadhav or some other Councillor move a fresh Resolution on the lines of Dr. Paranjpye's Resolution of ten years ago? Though the Education Minister's own independent judgment may be against the Resolution, his colleagues, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah and the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, who voted for Dr. Paranjpye's Resolution may be reasonably expected to support a similar one in the Reformed regime.

Indian Labour in Ceylon.

The reports of the last meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council, that have so far come in, can not give satisfaction to those oleaginous members of the Standing Committee on Emigration who thought it consistent with their sense of responsibility to play the Ceylon planters' game for them. We do not wish now to go into the question of the standard wage once again. But we shall only emphasise the fact that the cost of living in Ceylon is forty per cent. higher than in the districts from Madras from which the labouring classes are generally recruited. It is certainly a point for Ceylonese legislators to consider whether the contribution by the island's Government to the immigration is a wise use of the finances of the island. But so far as Indian immigrant labour is concerned, even Mr. Reid, the Controller, was not able to maintain that its lot had improved in any way. The accusation was made in the Council! and the Controller, from reports we have so far seen, chose to ignore it altogether. The rate of infantile mortality among estate labourers still stands at the appalling figure of 30 per cent., which is 6 per cent. higher than the figure for the whole island. And for 1788 estates we have only 493 schools. The Agent to the Indian Government in Ceylon has not thought it fit to refer to these things, though he took credit—quite warranted, we grant, in a limited degree—for the exertions he was making in the matter of the fixation of the standard wage. What with the multiplicity of officers and their counsel, we cannot avoid the conclusion that Indian labour in Ceylon estates has been miserably let down.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM AT WORK.

"Give us peace in our time, O Lord," bleated Mr. Baldwin when he took office. And in little more than two years he and his hardfaced diehard dictators have broken off formal relations with two of the most populous, powerful, and progressive peoples of the world, China and Russia, writes George Young in the latest issue of "Lansbury's Labour Weekly." The mass of their five hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants, the momentum of their Nationalist Socialist revolutions and the menace of their resentment against our invasions and encirclements and espionage make these ruptures more serious than half-a-dozen "little wars." Next to these peoples with whom there has been a definite rupture because of the Socialist systems that they are setting up we come to other powerful peoples with which all real relationship has been lost since Labour was tricked out of office. With France and Germany we still reciprocally retain our ambassadors and agents in their social or sinister activities, but there is no co-operation—no confidence—between us and these countries. France considers our new alliance with the peurile and provocative Mussolini as a menace to its European frontiers and to its Asiatic and African empires. Germany considers that our failure to fulfil our engagements of Locarno and our effort to involve it in the encirclement of Russia constitute a menace to its peace both at home and abroad. And to these two we must now add the United States alienated by our intrigue with Japan for partition of the Chinese coast provinces, and now antagonised by our aggressive attitude at the Naval Disarmament Conference. Thus, striking a balance, we find that in order to get a secret and sinister understanding with Japan for armed action against Russian and Chinese Nationalist-Socialists and for a partition of accessible parts of the Far East and a no less secret and sinister understanding with Italy for a partition of any available parts of the Near East we have antagonised the three remaining powerful and progressive peoples of the world.

PIN-PRICKS.

Among secondary Powers we are no better situated. We are supporting cruel and corrupt reactionary Governments in Hungary and Roumania in the vain hope that we shall thereby keep Soviet Socialism away from the Yugo-Slavs in the Balkans. What we are really doing is just what we did when we supported and subsidised Russian Tsarism in its mass-murders of Russian reformers—we are preparing bloody revolutions in the Balkans. In the Baltic States we are trying with loss success to build a "Chinese wall" against Soviet Socialism. In Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan our influence, once educative and supreme, is now insignificant and destructive. And this universal discredit and distrust is all the more dangerous in that it is for patriotic or rather for partisan reasons never reported in our Press. And when we come to the Empire itself, we find the pressure steadily rising to explosion point in danger centres like India and Egypt. In both these countries we are assured there is peace—peace. But there is no peace. The nationalist movements in those countries, having little or no Socialist solidarity, have no head—but they are all the more festering and feverish on that account. There may be no visible eruption at the moment—but the constant internal inflammation under the irritating pinpricks of this imperialist Government is poisoning the whole system, the whole constitution of our Commonwealth of Nations. And in Arabia our imperialists are salting up a "Bagdad boil" that will in time sap the strength of our people.

For it is obvious that a Government with so little insight and initiative as to bring its own people with their political training and peaceable temperament to the verge of revolution and its own party of backwards peers and backbench politicians to the verge of revolt is not a Government likely to reconstruct our relations with Indian, Arab or Egyptian nationalists on a firm and friendly foundation.

"I AM NOT IN MOOD TO SPEAK."

PRESIDENT PATEL OVERWHELMED WITH GRIEF.

DEMOLITION COMPLETE IN RURAL AREAS.

MAHATMA "DUMB-STRUCK."

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who returned from his eventful visit to England and Ireland by the s.s. "Razmak" early on Friday morning, was beseiged by pressmen. The enormity of the disaster in Gujerat has overwhelmed me" said Mr. Patel to a representative of the "Chronicle" "I find it difficult to collect my thoughts. They are all for unhappy Gujerat and I cannot bring them to bear on England." The entreaties of pressmen would not move him. "I am in no mood to talk" said Mr. Patel and reluctantly he consented to make statement to the Associated Press.

RELIEF TO AFFECTED AREAS.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS

Mr. Gandhi has issued the following appeal for funds for the relief of the distressed in Gujerat where the unprecedented floods have done a great havoc.

"Proud Gujerat is laid low and she who has hitherto filled the beggar's bowl is now obliged to take the bowl herself. I have had up to now nothing to go by except the newspaper reports. Though Vallabhbhai Patel was preparing me for the worst through his private wires he was till now unable to give details. I give below his telegram just received on my return from Hassan":

'Most part of Gujerat north of Nurbada and Kathiawar devastated, people rendered homeless. Cattle and belongings washed away. Total damage in crores. Loss of life small except at Baroda. Kheda District is worst with hundred inches rain. Borsad still isolated. Pitious cries for help coming from all parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar. Public meeting was held yesterday August 2. Relief Committee formed. Three lakhs for funds relief Ahmedabad District and ten lakhs for advancing loans construction of houses to be raised. Provincial relief to be separately conducted under Prantik Samiti. Relief centres have been opened under Amritlal Thakkar, Laxmidas Purshotam and Narhari Parikh respectively at Anand, Nadiad and Mehmedabad. Maganlal Gandhi will reach Barsad and establish communication. Other centres are also being reached and relief operations started. Amritlal Seth trying to reach unapproachable areas of Kathiawar and organising relief. The immediate problem is of saving life by timely supply of food stues. Local resources are inadequate. Pray issue general appeal to all India for succour without delay.'

Mr. Sulchand Shah sends a detailed wire from Nadiad about Kheda. Dr. Chandulal of Broach sends an angry wire asking me what I intend doing towards the relief of the distressed in Gujerat. I have been dumb-struck by the newspaper reports. Those who know anything of the devastating floods in the South can somewhat realise what a hallowing wilderness parts of Gujarat must have become. Kheda owes its fertility to the industry if its resourceful farmers. It is no joke for them to find the whole of their crops washed away and their fields stinking with the stench of carcases of their valuable and splendid cattle. I know no human effort can possibly make up for the loss of crores worth of crops, cattle and belongings together with the rich manure washed away into the ocean. But human sympathy can do much to relieve the mental agony of the people who have lost their all. I do hope that all who see this appeal and who can will send their mite towards the relief. Vallabhbhai Patel is a seasoned soldier and has no other occupation than that of service. He has got an efficient agency of workers under him. Donors need therefore have no fear of wasteful expense or misappropriation. Properly audited accounts will be published and all sums received will be acknowledged in the columns of "Young India" and if necessary "Navjivan." Relief work will be done by him in collaboration with the other agencies that may be brought into being. The chief thing is to send help. Let the donor choose his favourite and most trusted agency. But let him make sure that he sends not the least but the most he can."

M. K. GANDHI.

MORE SUPPORT TO DR. ANSARI.

MADRAS CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has proposed the following names for the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress at Madras: Dr. M. A. Ansari (17), Sardar Kharag Singh (4), Mr. Subash Chandra Bose (3) and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar (1).—Free Press.

HEAVY DAMAGES IN KAIRA

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM AFFECTED AREAS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

The Revenue Member then read out a telegram which he said he received from the Commissioner, Northern Division. The gist of the telegram is as follows:—The number of houses destroyed in towns and villages is in the neighbourhood of 70,000. The damage is heavy in Kaira and Daka. The damage would come to a crore. Loss of life not exceeding fifty. Relief is being given by Government and privately.

Mr. Nariman then read to the House a telegram which was addressed to Mr. Hoosenbhoy Laljee from Ahmedabad. The telegram said that owing to the collapse of houses in Ahmedabad and other towns the Landlords were charging exorbitant rates. Mr. Nariman requested the Government to move in the matter.

"GUJERAT IS LAID LOW."

MAHATMAJI'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

Our Special Representative on board the s.s. "Bahaduri" sends the following by wireless:—

Mr. Amratial Sheth has returned from his tour of Bhal and has left for Bombay this noon. From Bombay he is to go to Poona to move in the Legislative Council, the Viramgam Customs Line resolution which stands in his name.

Other leaders are working in the districts assigned to them.

From inquiry it is ascertained that four out of 45 villages in Bhal have been swept away. The names of these villages are Karangadh, Jansali, Koth, Talavadi and Khapatiapara. The casualties at Karasangadh is five and at Khapatiapara 18.

In every village of Bhal at least 25 persons are homeless and without any source of maintainance. Farmers have lost their grain and grass. Nearly 5,000 cattles are swept away in the floods.

In 128 villages of Dhrangdra State, at least 50 per cent. houses have collapsed. The Sourashtra Seva Samiti had sent six volunteers there to inquire and offer help, if it is needed. But the local people have established their own Committee and have denied outside help. It is freely spoken that the State is afraid of the activities of Seva Samiti.

At Lakhatar, Muli, Sayala and Chuda, the damage is not so serious as was understood to be. The Sayala Darbar and the Chuda Management are helping the distressed people in every way.

The Wadhwan State is not also left behind in giving people house accommodation and seeds to farmers. The Limbdi State has set apart two lakhs of rupees for relief work.

At Hadala the damage is estimated at about one lakh of rupees. At Limbdi 1,000 houses have collapsed and damage is estimated at 10 lakhs of rupees. The damage at Dhrangdra is estimated at about 15 lakhs of rupees. The situation at Viramgam is considered to be serious; but the Mamalatdar is trying to meet the situation. Bajana, Dasada and Patdi are also in distress. The Seva Samiti has given Rs. 2,000 to Viramgam and Rs. 500 each to Bajana, Dasada and Patdi to begin relief. Seas (State?) has sanctioned fifty thousand rupees for relief work and seventeen parties in villages to give help to the poor people. These parties have to report in 10 days. The Seva Samaj of Wadhwan Camp doing excellent work in Wadhwan Camp and Joravarnam. Deputy Political Agent, Mr. Benjamin, and Mohanlal Jivanlal, Barrister, are giving relief in towns and villages. In all total da-

(Continued on page 11).

ATTEMPT ON IBN SAUD'S LIFE.

AN ABORTIVE PLOT.

SUSPECTS HELD CAPTIVE.

LONDON, August 5.

Basrah 4th.—Reports have been received which the pilgrims returning from Hedjaz, confirm of the abortive plot against Ibn Saud and his son Amir Saud. It is alleged that the chief conspirator was Amir Mohummed, the King's brother, and that the latter's son Amir Khalid with slaves attempted to enter Amir Saud's palace at Riyadh, but they were seen by guards who fired wounding some. Pilgrims state that Amir Mohummed and Amir Khalid are held prisoners by the Crown Prince, pending Ibn Saud's instructions. It is said that they will probably be imprisoned at Taif. It is also alleged that the conspirators attempted to murder the Governor of Al Hasa on the gulf to whose watchfulness the failure of the plot has been attributed, but that ten men were caught who refusing to name the chief conspirators were all executed.—Reuter.

SACCO AND VANZETTI UNPERTURBED

NEW ATTORNEY TO PRESENT DEFENCE

LONDON, August 4.

Boston.—Neither Sacco nor Vanzetti showed dismay when informed of the Governor's decision. One of the counsel characterised Governor Fuller's decision as frightful in its closemindedness. Further steps have been taken to guard public personages and buildings against dynamiters. Advices from Washington report similar steps to protect high officials including Senator Kellogg. It is also reported from New York that measures have been taken to protect valuable public buildings. The condemned men's counsel have withdrawn from the case. A new Attorney will present their defence before the United States District Court, Massachusetts.—Reuter's Special.

A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

LONDON, August 4.

Buenos Aires.—Thousands waiting in the streets snapped up the special editions of newspapers publishing the Governor's decision in Sacco-Vanzetti case. A strike in sympathy with the condemned men has started at Rosario and two business establishments have been attacked. A general strike is expected there at any moment if clemency is refused.—Reuter's Special.

MR. JOHN DILLON DEAD.

A GREAT IRISH NATIONALIST.

DEATH DUE TO OPERATION

LONDON, August 5.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has died after an operation in a London nursing home.—Reuter's Special.

(Mr. John Dillon, the Irish nationalist politician was born in 1851. The Irish members endeavoured unsuccessfully to censure the conduct of the Speaker in regard to the suspension of Mr. Dillon on March 20, 1902. In 1909, he apeared as a leading apologist of cattle driving. He aided the Parliamentary progress of the Home Rule Bill, mainly by a judicious silence. In the years before the World War, he had been very critical both of the increased naval preparations, which he said were the result of a bogus naval scare, and of Sir Edward Grey's policy in Egypt and Morocco. But he followed his leader, Mr. Redmond, in urging Ireland to take her share in the war against Germany. In Parliament, however, he showed himself opposed to compulsory service and the setting of a munition department; and after the Dublin rebellion, he said he was proud of the rebels, accused the Government of washing out the word "Nationalist" in a sea of blood. He did not show himself very sympathetic or hopeful in regard to the various suggestions of Mr. Lloyd George for settling the Irish question. In July 1918, as Mr. Redmond's successor he advised calling in President Wilson to settle the Irish question, and denounced what he called the outrageous coercive system in force in Ireland. He alongwith almost the whole of the Constitutional National Party lost his seat at the general election of December 1918.)

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

HENRY FORD FAVOURS HOOVER'S CANDIDATURE

LONDON, August 4.

Detroit.—Henry Ford has declared that Mr. Hoover is logical candidate for the presidential nomination in succession to President Coolidge. He added that the President was sincere in his decision not to become a candidate.—Reuter's Special.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO PHILADELPHIA.

PRIZE OF 25,000 DOLLARS

LONDON, August 5.

Philadelphia.—A Philadelphia bulletin offers 25,000 dollars for the first non-stop flight from any European capital to Philadelphia within a year.—Reuter's Special.

NO RETIREMENT PLEASE.

PT. MOTILAL NAILS LIE TO THE COUNTER.

"EVENING NEWS" CANARD EXPOSED.

BOMBAY, August 5.

Pandit Motilal Nehru made the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"I must congratulate the "Evening News" on the journalistic enterprise it has shown in extracting an interview from me against my own will, but I am sorry I cannot admire the editorial taste and temper. As regards the news and the comments, I need only say that both are a bit previous. My professional engagement in England is a long-standing one and has to be kept at any cost, but every care is being taken to see that it does not conflict with my public engagements. My passage has been booked in several boats advertised to sail during the months of August and September, but the precise date and boat will be determined by the cable I am expecting from the solicitors in England. What is practically certain, however, is that I am not leaving the shores of India before the very end of August. This will give me all the time I need to put the Party's programme of work in the Simla session of the Assembly on a satisfactory footing. As regards the Madras session of the Congress, I have every hope of being able to return from Europe in time to take my humble part in the proceedings. My present visit to Mahatma Gandhi is the belated fulfilment of a promise made months ago. I take no notice of the comments of the "Evening News."

As to reasons why he did not attend the meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall about the Skeen Committee Report though his name was mentioned in the papers among the principal speakers, the Pandit stated: "The mention of my name among the principal speakers was a mistake. I was persuaded by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to give a sort of a half-promise to attend the meeting which on further consideration, I felt compelled to withdraw. The matter is coming up for discussion at the Simla session of the Assembly, and I felt that I would not be justified in expressing my own views without consulting the members of the Party. The attitude of the Party can only be determined by the vote of the members at a regular meeting, and in fairness to them, it was my duty to suspend my judgment till after I had heard the views of my colleagues."—A. P.

ADVENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

NOT BEFORE NOVEMBER 1928

NEED FOR A DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

MR. PATEL'S TIP TO CONGRESS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

In a statement to the Associated Press shortly after his arrival in India on board the S.S. "Razmak," the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel said:—

My heart goes out to the people of Gujarat, whose terrible plight and agony resulting from the calamitous havoc wrought by the unprecedented floods are simply indescribable. I really do not know what I can do and how I can help. I can only appeal to the Princes and People of India and all Governments both Provincial and Central stand by Gujarat in her hour of trial.

ALL STUDY AND NO REST.

I left India immediately after the close of the labours of a strenuous session of the Assembly held at Delhi in search of change and rest, which I was advised were very necessary for the purposes of my health. Change I had in the nature of things, but as for rest, except for thirteen days when I was away at Harrogate, I had none. The temptation to watch, follow and study at first hand the procedure of the House of Commons and compare it with our own, as also to meet prominent public men of all parties in England, and acquaint them with the result of my experience of the working of the Assembly as its President, proved too strong to permit me to carry out my original idea of taking rest. I could not also resist the temptation of visiting if only for a few days, Dublin and Belfast with a view to get an idea of the procedure of the Parliament of Ireland. All this was really a very interesting and instructive study for me and I thought to myself that I should not return to India without some first hand knowledge of the procedure of the Continental Parliaments. If it had been possible for me to keep to my original programme and start for India about the end of August, I could have visited these Parliaments, but in deference to the wishes of the Government of India, I agreed to conven the meeting of the Assembly in August, instead of in September, and therefore had with much regret to abandon my intention to make a comparative study of the Continental Parliaments and had to return to India to be ready for the Assembly meetings which will be held in Simla on and from the 18th of this month.

SPLENDID RECEPTION.

I had a splendid reception wherever I went and all parties treated me with uniform courtesy and special consideration throughout. The Speakers of the three Parliaments which I visited and their clerks gave me every facility, and I am particularly thankful to the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Clerk of the Commons, Sir Lonsdale Webster, with whom I had the privilege of having a series of talks for days together on points of procedure which confront a Speaker of a democratic Assembly.

Q.: What are your impressions, Mr. Patel, about the working of the House of Commons?

A.: It is not possible within the compass of a press interview to give a connected and comprehensive account of my impressions resulting from a comparative study of the three Parliaments I visited. I propose, therefore, to issue a statement as early as possible on the subject for the benefit of those who are interested in Parliamentary procedure.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN OPPOSITION.

Whilst I was watching and witnessing from time to time from my seat in the Gallery the difficult and delicate situations created by a determined and organised Opposition which under the Constitution is always in a minority and the tactful and patient manner in which the Speaker was handling them, I was all the time wondering within how much more embarrassing difficult and delicate would be the task of an elected President of any of the Indian Legislatures faced with similar situations created by a determined, and organised Opposition which under the Indian Constitution may be in a majority. In any drastic action which the Speaker of the House of Commons may take to deal with such a situation he can certainly count upon the support of the Government which is always in a majority in the House. In fact, such action is and can be taken only on a resolution of the House and the Speaker is, therefore, relieved of all responsibility in the matter. In the Indian Legislatures, on the other hand, such action is to be initiated and taken by the Speaker on his own responsibility and the Speaker is ever conscious that the Opposition, which constitutes a majority in the House and against whom he takes the action will not approve of his decision. It speaks volume for the sense of responsibility and spirit of cooperation on the part of the Opposition in the Indian Legislatures that in spite of the inherent constitutional atmosphere favourable to obstructive tactics there has not been a single instance at least in the Legislative Assembly since it was started in 1921 where its President has had to use the extraordinary powers vested in him for the purpose of dealing with such situations.

"I am not called upon, nor am I perhaps competent to express any opinion as to whether the Opposition in the Indian Legislature is so conducting themselves as really advancing the cause of Indian freedom, but from the point of view of the chair as also the dignity of the House such conduct on the part of the Opposition is simply admirable.

SCENES IN COMMONS.

I should not be understood to suggest that these unseemly senses in the House of Commons are frequent. They are indeed very rare and created by the opposition during the consideration of highly controversial measures, e.g. the Trade Unions Bill, where the party honestly believes that the majority of the Electorate is against the measude and that the Government of the day in rushing them through are taking unfair advantage of their majority in the House, and the only way to express the country's resentment and indignation at the attitude of the Government is to create such scenes. Ordinarily the proceedings of the House are quite dignified and conducted in a business-like manner.

IRISH IMPRESSIONS.

Will you, Mr. Patel, say something about the Irish Free State Parliament and of their Government"

During my stay in Ireland I found myself in most congenial surroundings. In fact, I felt as if I was in India in a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Every one I met was full of sympathy for the aspirations of the people of India. The Free State Government is working under tremendous difficulties and handicaps. On the other hand, they have by their wise and judicious administration to convince the people of Northern Ireland that the Irish people have everything to gain and nothing to lose by having one united parliament for the whole of Ireland, and on the other hand they have to face the music of internal discord. The De Valera Party which is by no means negligible but is in reality gaining ground day after day, as the recent general elections have shown, still remains absolutely unreconciled to the British connection. The Free State Government are making every endeavour to prove to the people of Ireland that the link with Britain is merely nominal and that in reality the Irish people are free to fashion their own future unhampered by any outside authority. Responsible men in Ireland have complained to me, that had the British Government only done what was inevitable, and solved the Irish problem in time and with good grace, the administration of the country would have been much easier. The procedure of the Irish Free State Parliament reveals the anxiety on the part of the Free State Parliament to go as far as they can under the Constitution to meet the De Valera Party, half-way. I have studied their procedure with special interest and propose to show in my statement how it differs from the procedure of the House of Commons.

"CRIMINALS" RUNNING THE SHOW.

"It was simply a pleasure to find how these young men of 35 to 40 who were till recently dubbed as dangerous agitators and rebels, enemies of their own country, and who were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and some of thef even to transportation for life, are running the whole show and have settled down to work the constitution in the best interests of the Irish nation. It was no revelation or surprise to me. It merely proves what political history of the world has proved so often in the past that clothed with responsibility even the so called rebels can be made excellent administrators and that the capacity for self-government is not the monopoly of any particular race or country."

ADVENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

Q. Perhaps you will agree that people are anxious to know the probable date of the advent of the Royal Commission and its likely personnel. Will you throw some light on these questions?

A. "I expect an announcement regarding the appointment of the Royal Commission before the year is out. It is likely that there might be simultaneous announcement both in England and in India. I do not think the Commission can come out to this country early next year. Perhaps it will begin its work in England soon after its appointment and continue it for about six months. It will, I imagine, examine witnesses both Indian and non-Indian who happen to be in England at the time and do other spadework before it comes out to India. In the circumstances I do not consider it likely

(Continued on page 11).

MINIMUM OF DEMANDS.

SKEEN COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

PLEA FOR IMMEDIATE EXECUTION.

The Cowasji Jehangir Hall was again crowded to its utmost capacity on Friday evening when a public meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association and the Indian National Party to accord their whole-hearted support to the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee. Among those present were also besides a number of ladies, two members of the Sandhurst Committee, viz. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Sir Pheroz C. Sethna.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who presided said the question of military training for India was one which had worried Indians for well nigh a century. The Government of India in response to the demand of the people of India appointed two committees, the first being Auxiliary and Territorial Committee in 1925 and the other the Skeen Committee. In the first report there was a difference of opinion and a minority report was therefore issued while on the Skeen Committee there was no minority report as all the members were unanimous in their recommendations. He complimented the two Bombay members of the commitee, who ensued unanimity in the report along with their other colleagues. He regretted that the report of the sub-committee was not made available to the public, and if it had been there would have been many revelations which would have been both interesting and instructive to the people of India. The committee however had made certain recommendations which were not yet carried out by the Government of India and the meeting was called that day to urge the Government of India to immediately give effect to the recommendations of the committee which was appointed by themselves.

PT. NEHRU'S LETTER.

Sir Purshottamdas then read the following letter from Pandit Motilal Nehru who was expected to attend the meeting and support the resolution. "I find that I was a little hasty in allowing myself to be persuaded to give half promise to speak this afternoon. It is a very serious matter and as a leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly I feel I am not justified in expressing any views on the subject without consulting other members. You will therefore pardon me in not attending the meeting."

The chairman also read a letter from Mr. M. R. Jayakar, viz. "As I am suffering from fever I cannot possibly attend the meeting. The fever has so much troubled me that I am advised to go to Poona for a couple of days. I am in complete sympathy with the object of the meeting and will do my best to support the recommendations of the Committee."

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai then moved:

This Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay accords its complete support to the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee and strongly urges upon Government to give immediate effect to the unanimous recommendations of that Committee.

(b) This Meeting authorises its President to communicate the above resolution to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. Bhulabhai at the outset gave a brief history of the Indian National Congress and said the last ten years were the period of active politics in the National Congress by establishing a real foothold for acquiring a solid step towards the goal of self-government. Half the revenue of India, he said, was spent in the maintenance of the army and the other half on productive investment. He was surprised that for nearly a century Indians did not demand their right to officer the army in their own country and were satisfied by sending occasional protests to the Government of India to reduce the army expenditure. Mr. Desai then said that in India there were 3,600 officers and there were treated about 160 vacancies a year. According to the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee India would have a college in 1933. He hoped Indian youths of physical fitness, moral character, leadership and organisation, intellectual quality and perception and in every way not falling below the level of the European cadets would come forward for military training.

INDIA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Mr. Manu Subedar in seconding the resolution said while he was in Berlin in 1912 he was the guest of a German gentleman. After dinner one evening the ladies played German and English national and anthems and then asked him if there was a national anthem for India. Mr Subedar said he was ashamed to answer this question as there was none, but he replied that he had and named it "Bande Matram." But when he was asked about the colours of the national flag of India he felt more ashamed as there was none and this reminded him of the condition of serfdom of India. The national flag was synonymous with Swaraj and India wanted both the national flag as well Swaraj. A time was coming soon for India when, he said, the glorious privilege of being independent in their own country.

IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in further supporting the motion traced the martial spirit of India in the Mahabharatha times and narrated the valorous achievement of Chandbibi and Luxmibai of Jhansi. She said the recommendations of the Committee were tame and timid but she supported them as an irreducible minimum of their demands below which the Government could not go if they all stood as a united wall.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. D. G. Dalvi and seconded by Mr. M. C. Chagla, which was carried out with acclamation.

ALL FOR A NATIONAL ARMY.

A happy Snap of the audience at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall who gathered yesterday to urge upon the authorities the immediate adoption of the Skeen Committee recommendations. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided on the occasion.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG 6TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are a Bohemian in taste, Parisian in pleasures, Londoner in lukewarmness, and New Yorkean in novelties. All these hotch-potch, kedigree, (a la the Taj or the Majestic) combinations serve you often in good stead, and sometimes in devil's homestead. Though you possess strong fibre in your constitution fit to make you a strong man and able to rule over semi-civilized or "ek dum" Jungli people of some African countries, with "force, force, and force," as your slogan, you prefer to be as mild as a lamb, and be led even by a child or a boy. The beast that is in man has become quite dormant, almost dead in you, though just like a tamed lion, who is whipped and treated as a pup in a circus and whose primitive instinct having been suddenly roused, asserts his sway and gulps down the trainer, fair or otherwise, in one morsel, just as we would do a meat patty you very rarely act like a lion. Shilly-shallying, that is, hesitancy, is your greatest stumbling rock, nay stumbling Himalayas. You have no courage enough to say 'no' at the right moment, and thus make yourself a very unsuccessful husband or daddy. Neither have you the tact to say 'yes' at opportune moment, to your eternal unhappiness. You can make yourself a very bad Government officer or a Minister of a legislature in India, as the most successful Ministers and darlings of bureaucrats are those who snap, parrotlike, 'no' or 'yes' at the right moment and evade hecklers like Sjt. Nariman Bhai with the usual: "matter under consideration," "Everything is being done....." "There is no reason to doubt that....." In war-time to the set question "Are you down-hearted," the answer "No" rang out from a million throats, and nobody doubted their sincerity, though heaven alone knows the truth whether all who said so were sincere. But you have neither the boldness nor the tact on such occasions to blurt out "No," and will waver. Sometimes like confused witnesses in a court of law you will say 'no' and 'yes' almost one after another. Such a person is bound to be a miserable failure. There's therefore only hope for you in this world, except perhaps, in the next birth, if you do not assert yourself. Make up your mind from this day. It's not too late yet to mend.

To-day, Saturn becomes "direct in motion." This aspect will prove beneficial to those who were afflicted with misery when Saturn was "in retrograde motion." So don't despair. Their's "taste" in life if you only be patient.

BACK IN INDIA

The Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel returned hail and hearty on Friday morning from Europe. It is in this khadi dress with the Gandhi cap on that Mr. Vithalbhai visited H. M. the King-Emperor.

EARN Rs.10 PER DAY

"CHRONICLE'S"

Grand Prize Scheme

Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

What will be the condition of the American crop per Bureau report to be issued on the 8th instant?

The answer to this question must reach this office on or before the 11th instant.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

13 KILLED AND 80 INJURED

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN BETTIAH RIOTS

PATNA, August 5.

The Commissioner of Tirhut Division wires to the Associated Press of India, Patna, under to-day's date from Muzaffarpur that a communal riot occurred at Bettiah in the District of Champaran on the afternoon of Tuesday August 2nd. It was caused by a large Mahabir procession insisting on leaving the main road in order to pass close by a mosque. The Mahomedans objected and a riot ensued.

Both sides used guns, spears and lathis. Thirteen persons of whom 12 were Mahomedans, were killed and eighty injured. A number of shops were looted and some houses burnt. The riot lasted several hours, in spite of the efforts of the Magistrate and Police, assisted by some private individuals to quell it. There has been no further disturbance. The restoration of public confidence was much helped by the arrival of armed police from Muzaffarpur on Wednesday followed by the military police from Bhagalpur on Thursday.—A. P.

COMRADE "SAK" CENSURED

PARTICIPATION IN RELIGIOUS CEREMONY

LONDON, Aug. 4.

"Morning Post's" labour correspondent says that communist party of Great Britain has severely ensured Saklatwalla for participating in ceremony of making his children Parsees.

It reprints resolution adopted on this subject which says that party recognises that many revolutionary workers who are sincere enemies of capitalism have not yet succeeded in fully shaking off religious traditions in which they have been brought up, and therefore party does not require members to be atheists. It insists however that they shall not actively participate in religious propaganda.

It proceeds to dwell on intringement of this "essential rule" by leading member of party and concludes with expression of political bureaus public disapproval and censure of comrade Saklatwalla's action.—Reuter.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN CHAMPARAN

SEQUEL TO MAHABINI PROCESSION

SIMLA, August 5.

Official intimation has been received that serious rioting took place at Bettiah town in the Champaran district on August 2nd arising out of obstruction to the passage of a Mahabini procession.

No further disturbance has taken place since August 2nd. Armed police and military police reinforcements have arrived and the situation is in hand.

The total casualties reported are 13 killed and 80 wounded. The Hon. Mr. Sifton, Member, Executive Council, Bihar is reported to have gone to Bettiah.—A. P.

THE GUJARAT FLOODS AND EUROPEANS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas should have come out with any explanation on behalf of the European trading community justifying their absence from the last public meeting. I have the greatest respect for Sir Purshotamdas, and I am very unwilling to cross swords with him. But I am afraid the position still remains unchanged.

When I wrote in the first instance, I was aware of the letters read out by Sir Purshotamdas. But that does not alter the situation from what it was. Mr. Ridland is an officer of the Imperial Bank—which is an Indian concern. Mr. Annesley is the senior partner of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., who are Managing Agents of Indian concerns (in which Sir Purshotamdas himself, I believe, is a Director.) Sir Leslie Hudson is left alone, but as representing the Chamber of Commerce, there was nothing to prevent him from sending a message of hope and support on behalf of his Chamber. Nor was the meeting attended by Sir Leslie Hudson such a very important one compared to the public meeting under reference.

Whenever a Garden or 'At Home' function is held, we have seen this community by hundreds, yet Sir Purshotamdas himself admits that he saw only Mr. Needham present. There is no disguising the fact that the European community as a whole, has never shown much leaning towards Indian affairs in general, and the criticism about their attitude still holds good.

When almost all the leading Indian businessmen and the Indian community in general, High Court Judges and other high Government officials could be present at such short notice, and when H. E. the Governor could come all the way from Poona in less than 12 hours' notice to attend this meeting because of the urgency of the cause, no explanation justifying the paucity of attendance of the European trading people can satisfy us. There are hundreds of these business houses in Bombay. Even at a tennis or a foot ball match, you see this community by thousands, whereas, I have always observed that in matters pertaining to Indian people and Indian affairs, it is difficult to find even one or two of this gentry. Unless there is a radical change in this attitude we will go on pointing out this glaring defect.

It is amusing to be told by Sir Purshotamdas himself that since the meeting, not more than one or two contributions have been received from European business houses, when hundreds of Indian firms and the general Indian public and various associations have voluntarily contributed lakhs of rupees. It is not very clear whether Sir Purshotamdas has to go the round of European merchants personally to collect contributions, but if it is so, it ought to convey its own meaning.

There are a number of German, Swiss, Italian, Greek and American firms in this city doing very extensive business, but not one of them has either moved in the direction of sending any subscriptions or took the trouble of attending the meeting, or by any other token have shown their sympathy for suffering humanity. My remarks apply to the entire foreign business community of this city and not to British only. While on this, one may as well ask, what became of the several foreign Consuls of this city?

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, for trespassing on your most valuable space. I have never been fond of being dragged into any controversy. I am as sorry as Sir Purshotamdas himself that this matter had to be raised. My only justification for so doing was to rouse everyone in this city to do their duty by the stricken people of Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind—and God only knows what further calamities are in store yet.

If, as a result of this, the attitude of the European community towards common interests of India, changes for the better, and the relief fund mounts to a high figure, I shall be more than satisfied.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

Bombay, August 5.

DISTRESS IN BARODA CAMP

RESIDENT'S APPEAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I write to crave the indulgence of your columns to appeal for financial assistance on behalf of those inhabitants of Baroda Camp who have been rendered homeless and lost their all in the recent terrible floods. Over 450 houses have fallen or are in a dangerous condition. Some 1,000 persons have been rendered homeless and that in the middle of the monsoon season. Funds are urgently needed for construction of temporary shelters and for feeding and clothing the old, infirm and helpless. Any subscriptions may be sent to me or to my Indian Assistant, Mr. Keshavlal F. Master, Baroda Camp.—Yours, etc.,

R. C. BURKE,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Resident at Baroda.

The Residency, Baroda, Aug. 2.

"I AM NOT IN MOOD TO SPEAK."

(Continued from p: ... / mage is estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs. Casualties are very small. Human loss at Limbdi is 8, at Dhrangdra 7, and in Bhal is about 24. For the present one lakh of rupees is needed, and up to now Rs. 25,000 are received. Volunteers will have to work for one month.

State officials and leaders are co-operating together and serving the poor people. In Bhal villages heaps of manure and cowdung proved strong walls and protected many villages from being flooded. The Saurashtra Seva Samiti has prepard a scheme to give relief. According to it for every adult 30 and every child 15 sheets of grain will be given for every house damged. A certain sum will be given for replying in many villages. People have turned their bullock carts into huts and stay there. These people require immediate help. The Seva Samiti need money and not grain because grain can be purchased cheaply locally.

Mr. Amratlal Sheth being interviewed, said, we require one month's time and a lakh of rupees. He said though damage is very high, one lakh of rupees will be quite sufficient for the present. In Bhal and other places in Jhalavad, plantation is almost totally destroyed. The offer of help and volunteers is coming from every corner of Kathiawar. The Bhavanagar Mahajan and grain merchants have started a relief fund Dead bodies of cattle and live animals are seen floating in Bhavanagar creek near Bhathat.

HAVOC IN KATHIAWAR.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE

Our Special Representative on board the S.S. "Bahaduri" sends the following by wireless—

"Now I am able to give definite reports. Vounteerbatches from all parts brought their reports yesterday evening Dhrangdhra with villages has suffered heavily 60 p.c. of the houses have been demolished. The loss of life is six. Agriculturists are in bad condition. Local merchants have raised rupees ten thousand. The State contributed Rs. 20,000. Relief has begun. Young men unaided by State, also are doing excellent work. Total damage is estimated at fifteen lacs of rupees.

In 24 villages of Muli 25 p.c. of the houses are damaged. Seeds grown have been washed away. The State is giving again seeds. Local people under Samiti began relief Damage of one lac has taken place.

SAYALA: In 24 villages, 25 p.c. of the houses are demolished. The State is giving excellent help. Samiti has began work. Total damage is of one lac.

LAKHTAR: Villages not much affected.

VIRAMGAM: Villages are heavily affected. Excellent services are rendered by the Jain Young volunteers. During moments of distress, the Mamlatdar, the Sub-Judge, and the Tazdar did admirable work Mamlatdar visited villages to appreciate the situation. All seeds grown are washed out. Great damage has taken place in houses.

PATDI, BAJANA AND DASADA: These have suffered heavy damages in houses.

CHUDA: In nine villages, house damage seems to be one lakh of rupees.

LIMBDI: This is the greatest sufferer. Two villages, viz., Karsongadh, and Kothalavadi are completely washed off. Five persons lost their lives. Karsongadh: All people passed three days, and three nights sitting in open in the rains on roofstacks, without food or water. Rains having subsided, 200 Kuchagrain from houses are procured. Rescue came on the fifth day.

All are seeking shelter in another village. In Limbdi the third village Jasapur, has lost three-fourth houses. People are homeless and without food, and cattle without grass.

The Samiti volunteers reached on the spot and gave relief. Village Habala has suffered damage of rupees one lakh. On the whole damage upto ten lacs in Limbdi State is reported Samiti volunteers are reaching all villages and have sanctioned ten thousand rupees as immediate relief.

WADHWAN: Sewa Samaj and Deputy Political Agent. Mr. Benjamin, rendered meritorious services in Wadhwan Camp, and surrounding villages. The Wadhwan State is also doing good work in their State. There is also distress in Agency villages.

Also Dhandhuka Taluka, Bhal have lost houses by 50 per cent. About five thousand cattle are lost. Hundreds of people are homeless and helpless. Total damage assessed about fifteen lacs of rupees in Bhal. Alll seeds washed off and decayed. They require immediate relief. Emergency meeting of the Saurashtra Sewa Samiti has sanctioned immediate relief of Rs. 50,000, including Rs. 10,000 for Limbdi and Rs. 10,000 in Dhandhuka. Further relief to be considered later.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth has received about Rs. 13,000. For the remaining the Samiti would take loans and give relief, loans to be returned when contributions received Mr. Amritlal sailed to-day by S. S. "Bahaduri" to explain the situation to friends in Bombay.

HOUSES LEVELLED TO THE GROUND

The President Dakor Municipality writes to the Associated Press:

Dakor has suffered much damage from the floods. The railway station with the railway lines has been washed away. The rainfall from Sunday morning to Thursday last week amounted to 65 inches. The Sheri bridge near the station is seriously damaged. Streams of water are flowing across the station road and large trees are lying uprooted across the road. About a thousand houses have been levelled to the ground.

The Gomati tank overflowed on all sides and the Sheri has been flooded. Water entered the temple compound to a height of 3 feet. The roads are almost washed away, and the cost of labour has risen. The town is in urgent need of relief. Only one death has been reported. On the station road, the high school building, the Laxmi Bhavan, the Ambikabhuvan and one or two other buildings are safe and they gave shelter to people rendered homeless In the town proper thousands of people are homeless and houses are still falling. The situation is very serious, and relief is immediately requred.—A. P.

PLEA FOR GENEROUS HELP

The Secretary, Jambusar Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

Jambusar in Broach district was completely isolated for nearly a week on account of heavy rains. About 28 inches fell within four days and in addition, water flowed here from the river Dhadhas which was in flood. Moreover the Ajwa Tank overflowed and the water found its way here doing much damage. All round Jambusar water was seven to eight feet deep and several villages were submerged. It was pitiable to see thousands of people wandering homeless and the houses collapsing one after another. It is estimated that about 8,000 houses collapsed, and that about three thousand cattle have been destroyed in the Taluka. Railway post and telegraph communications stopped on the 25th and were re-established only on the 1st. Water has now subsided. The Legislative Council members Mr. Haribhai Amni and Mr. Vaman Mukadam visited this place personally along with the Congress Committee workers in company with the Marwari volunteers who came from Bombay. A large amount is required to help the distressed. —both farmers and middle class people Crops have been almost entirely ruined. The Secretary appeals for generous help. —A. P.

CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Further subscriptions to the Central Flood Relief Fund (third and fourth lists) bring the total to Rs. 2,58,301-4-0.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Traffic for all stations in India, except Kathiawar, is now normal.

MOTOR SERVICE STARTED

BETWEEN NADIAD & MEHMADABAD

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company authorities have issued the following notice:—

"Further to Notice dated 4th August 1927, advice has been received that a regular Motor service is running between Nadiad and Mehmadabad via Kaira in connection with Nos. 5 Down and 10 Up Kathiawar Mails to and from Bombay and Ahmedabad. Connected train services north of the breaches, i.e. between Mehmadabad and Ahmedabad have been arranged.

The time occupied by Motor between Nadiad and Mehmadabad will be about 1 1/2 hours and the fare each way is Rs. 2 per seat with light luggage not to exceed 15 to 20 seers—the total seating capacity of Motor service will be about 125 passengers per trip.

The approximate timings to and from Ahmedabad will be:—

DOWN.

Colaba	D. 21. 5 No. 5 Down	
Nadiad	A. 7.30	
	D.	
	By Motor.	
Mehmadabad	A	
	D. 9-51 No. 25 Down	
Ahmedabad	-A. 10-47	

UP.

Ahmedabad	D. 16-30 No. 26 Up	
Mehmadabad	A. 17-27	
	D.	
Nadiad	A.	
	By Motor.	
	D. 22-52 No. 10 Up	
Colaba	A. 8.35	

COMMUNICATION UPTO KEE RESTORED

JODHPUR, Aug. 5.

Communication upto Kee on Jhudo line has now been restored and up and down trains will now run between Mirpurkhas and Kee.—Free Press.

REPAIRS IN B. N. R. LINE.

NO CALCUTTA-MADRAS THROUGH SERVICE FOR I MONTH?

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The Associated Press understands that the main line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway between Calcutta and Nagpur will be in normal working order from to-morrow. The repairs on the Amde-Jamda branch line will also be completed by August 10th. Through running of mail trains between Calcutta and Madras cannot be expected to be resumed for about a month as the breaches between Bhadrak and Baitarani road and between Rangpur and Badanpahar stations are stated to be serious.—A. P.

A BENEFIT SHOW.

SPLENDID DONATION FOR GUJARAT RELIEF.

A splendid sum of Rs. 61,000 was raised for Gujarat flood relief by the generous efforts of Sheth Hargowinddas Jethabhai Shah, proprietor of the Deshi Natak Samaj, who gave a benefit performance of their popular play "Vallabhai-Pati," at Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas presided on the occasion Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and other leaders were also present and made eloquent appeals for urgent relief.

Special rates of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 and 15 were kept, and the proceeds from the sales of tickets amounted to Rs. 32,000. In addition to this, Rs. 25,307 were donated on the stage and various sums were thrown on the stage by the audience amounting to Rs. 1,000. These amounts, together with the proceeds of some other activities organized by Sheth Hargowinddas for the flood relief fund, brought the total to Rs. 61,000.

The sum will be entrusted to an influential Committee for immediate relief to the sufferers.

The theatre was fully packed with spectators, among whom were prominent business men of the Share Bazar Bullion Exchange, and the cloth markets.

The play opened with a striking scene depicting the havoc and ravages done by the floods to life and property.

Several leaders then took their seats on the stage, and Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas was voted to preside over the gathering.

Mr. Chimanlal Bhudhardas Mehta then explained to the audience the object of the benefit performance.

Mr. Chimanlal, paid a tribute to the unexampled generosity shown by Mr. Hargowinddas and thanked all those who had helped in this noble work.

YOUNG GIRL'S GENEROSITY.

Miss Tarabai a young girl aged 10, went up to the stage and gave away her gold necklace. Mr. Desai put it to auction and made his own offer for Rs. 201. It went to the highest bidder, Sheth Dalmia who offered Rs. 1,001.

Ben Uttamalakshmi, wife of Sheth Harwinddas, similarly gave away her four gold bangles which was auctioned to Sir Purshottamdas, who made the highest offer Rs. 1,501. Sir Purshottamdas then returned the bangles to the lady as gift from himself and suggested that she should give then at a similar meeting held for the same purpose. The necklace was similarly returned to the little girl by its purchaser. The audience enthusiastically cheered the lady and the girl for their general self-sacrifice. Several other donations were also announced.

The amount thus donated on the stage was Rs. 25,307.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then made stirring appeal in Hindi. She said that she was a Brahmin woman begging for her country. Yama (the God of death) was now reigning in Gujarat, and our women must become Savitris to defeat him. She paid a tribute to the generosity of the Gujaratis who knew how to earn and also how to spend well.

MR. PATEL VISIBLY AFFECTED

BREAKS DOWN IN PUBLIC MEETING

The gathering which was present at a public meeting of the Kathiawad residents of Bombay for the flood relief in the distressed areas held at the Mulji Jetha Market was not a little touched at the sudden breakdown of Mr. V. J. Patel who when called upon to speak was in tears. "I cannot say anything on this sad occasion. the shock which I received this morning on my arrival when told about the misery of my countrymen in Gujerat and Kathiawad has stunned me and renders me speechless" he said. After this he was again stiffled with emotion and had to sit down. He went away soon after his breakdown.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said that they could easily imagine the distress which must have been caused to Mr. Patel on his arrival from England by the sad tales of woe and depression that he was told this morning.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who presided said that to speak much on the question was to waste time but he had to speak on account of the poor support that the Bombay had given for the cause.

A sum of Rs. 1,300 has been collected by the organisers of the meeting.

SARASWAT BRAHMANS AND FLOOD RELIEF

The Hon. Secretary of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj writes:—

The Saraswat Brahmin Samaj has organized Flood Relief Fund and its volunteers are making door to door collections, for the Central Relief Committee. All members of the Samaj and other Saraswats are earnestly requested not to wait for volunteers but to kindly send their contributions, however small, to the Secretary or Treasurer at the Samaj Griha, 264 Churni Road, near Girgaon Tram Terminus. Receipt will be issued to the donors.

RELIEF TO "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

AN M. I. C. DONATES RS. 500.

Mr. Narayandas Anandjee Beehar, M.L.C. has sent the following telegram to Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee:—

"Deeply distressed Gujarat Calamities subscribing five hundred Rupees utilize Relief Depressed Classes Wired Karachi for Collections."

DISASTER IN IDAR STATE VILLAGES

Mr. Ravchand J. Shah informs us that several villages, like Bayad, Choila, Gabath Sathamba, etc., were visited by heavy rain recently and several houses have collapsed. In 3 days nearly 35 inches of rain had fallen and the crop is totally destroyed. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but owing to destruction of houses and cattle much distress prevails.

ADVENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION

(Continued from page 9).

that the Commission can be in India before November 1928. It will then continue its work till the end of March 1929 and sail for England in April to enable them to present their report to Parliament about the middle of that year. I think it is likely that the present Government in England would make every endeavour to expedite matters and put a revised bill based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Statute Book before their term of office comes to an end. No one should imagine that this time-table for the Royal Commission is in any way based on any definite authentic information but merely represents my view of what is likely to happen if the plans and attitude of the present Government in England regarding this question as I have been able to understand them do not undergo any material alteration as a result of any new and unexpected development in the political barometer in England.

"Regarding the question of the personnel of the Commission, I am quite aware of the very strong public opinion in India that there should be a majority of representative Indians on it. I am afraid however that any such suggestion is not at all likely to find favour with the British Government who are not prepared yet to allow the people of India to be judges of the kind of constitution India should have. Indeed pressure of public opinion is not sufficiently strong to-day to compel the British Government to recognise the claim of India to have her own Constitution. I think the Commission will consist of nine or at the most eleven persons, of whom about one third might be Indians who will, I hope be, of the right type. If any representative organisation choose to submit for the consideration of the Commission a carefully prepared and well-thoughtout Constitution, the Commission will I have reasons to believe, consider it sympathetically and it is likely that a sort of a Round Table Conference might be held between the members of the Commission and leading men responsible for the draft Constitution with a view to discuss its merits and demerits.

Q. I take it that you gave your own views to Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Chancellor, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, and other leading men in Britain about the kind of Constitution India should have Will you, if you have no objection, state how your views were received?

INTERVIEW WITH LEADERS.

A. "I am sure you do not expect me to answer this question. For obvious reasons. I thought you would leave me alone in this matter. But now that you have chosen to do otherwise, let me summarise my answer in one sentence. Without mincing matters or in any way concealing my thoughts, for which I am perhaps temperamentally unfitted, I gave such advice as I thought best in the interests of India and Britain alike and in doing so I took particular care to see that I was not in any degree unfair to any community or any party in India:"—A. P.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

At the first Annual General meeting of the Indian National Party, Bombay held on Friday the 29th ultimo, the following members were elected as members of the managing Council for the ensuing years: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, G. C. I. E., (Chairman), Messrs. H. P. Mody, D. G. Dalvi, M. C. Chagla, Kanji Dwarkadas, S.S. Persha (Hon. Secretaries) and the Hon. Mr. Ratansi, D. Moraji (Hon. Treasurer). The following were elected as members of the Committee:

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Hon Sir Phiroze, C. Sethna, Sir D. M. Petit, M. A. Jinnah, Mirzaali, Mohamad, Khan, Messrs. A. M. Kajiji, M. R. Jayakar, B. J. Desai, J. B. Petit N. M. Joshi, D. P. Sethna, S. N. Gamadia, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, B. S. Kamat, Manu Subedar, K. Natrajan, Mavji Govindji, S. C. Joshi, V. N. Chandavarker, K. J. Dubash, V. N. Naik, M. M Gharekhan, P. S. Bakhle, B. N. Gokhale, C. M. Gandhi, S. G. Warty, D. S. Yande, L. M. Khatau; N. R. Phatak, R. K. Tatnis, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, R. M. Salvi, Dr. D. A. Demonte, Rao Bahadur, B. R. Kale and Dr. P. N. Daruwalla.

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COERCION TO RESPECT MUSLIMS?

HINDU AND SICK FAMILIES LEAVE TRIBAL AREA.

LAHORE, August 4.

A Peshawar correspondent writing to the "Tribune" says that a large number of Hindu and Sikh families comprising about three hundred persons have vacated Landikotal and arrived in Peshawar on August 2nd. The political authorities detailed an escort of fifty for their safe conduct to Peshawar. The tribes proposed the following terms to the Hindus and the Sikhs under which they could continue to reside there (1) to wear red turbans (2) to ride on horses without a saddle, (3) to vacate the cot and sit down on the ground as a mark of respect to any Muslim who might come to a Hindu or a Sikh, (4) not to charge interest on loans.

Similar propaganda is being pursued in other parts of the tribal country.

The All-India Ambulance Competitions will be held in February 1928.—A. P.

NEW RULER OF BUNDI STATE

H. M. KING RECOGNISES MAHARAJ ISHWARSINGHJI.

The Bundi State Council wires under date Bundi, August 5:

"His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to recognise the succession of Maharaj Shri Ishwarisinghji Sahib to the *gadi* of Bundi. The installation ceremony has been fixed for Monday, the 8th August."

COMMUNAL RIOT IN BASIM

(From a Correspondent.)

BASIM, August 5.

A serious Hindu-Muslim riot took place yesterday at Basim, Berar. Fifty persons, who have been injured are mostly Hindus. The position is critical.

COLONIAL MANDATES AND LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Brussels.—The Cabinet discussed at length Germany's intention to bring up the matter of Colonial Mandates before the League Assembly in September, and, it is reported, agreed to adopt the French and British apparent viewpoint to give Germany satisfaction in this regard.—Reuter.

VICEROY THANKS MYSORE.

Viceroy's Camp, Ootacamund, Aug. 4.

The following telegram was sent to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 2nd August.

The following telegram was sent to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 2nd August 1027:—

Lady Irwin and I wish to thank Your Highness again for all your hospitality and for the interesting time you gave us in your state. I should be grateful if you would also express our warm appreciation of everything that was done for us by all with whom we came in contact throughout our visit. I was particularly glad to see for myself the results of the wise administration which has always been a feature of Your Highness' rule and I have left your State with the happiest recollections of the loyalty and friendship with which your people have received me and of the evident affection which they feel towards Your Highness.

MAHARAJA'S REPLY.

The following is the reply sent by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the 4th August 1927:—

Your Excellency's message has touched me deeply. My people and I are profoundly conscious of the debt we owe to your new departure in statesmanship and we value far above the money Your Excellency's frankness, friendliness and generous acknowledgement of our small achievements. The visit of Your Excellencies has been a source of intense pleasure to us all. We all look forward to welcoming Your Excellency and Lady Irwin again.—A. P.

GRAND CHARITY SHOWS

ON

TUESDAY, 9TH INST.

In aid of the GUJARAT and KATHIAWAR FLOOD RELIEF FUND

ALL FOUR SHOWS.

Income will be given in the said Charity Fund.

All are cordially invited.

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

Krishna Film Co.'s Well-known Picture

Hothal Padmini

Story Full of Heroism and a Brave Girl fulfilling her dead father's last desire at the cost of her life.

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REMEMBER

NEXT SATURDAY, 13TH INST.

The day of commencement of Shree Krishna Film Co.'s Screen Masterpiece

"AT THE CLANG OF FETTERS"

Written By—Shriyut Champsi, Editor, Navchetana, Calcutta.

Please Take Note of This.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON CONTINUES ACTIVE.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The monsoon continues active over the Western Himalayas and in Burma, Bengal and Assam and remains weak over the peninsula. Conditions are slowly becoming unsettled at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar the United Provinces East, Kumaon and the Punjab Hills, and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam Chota Napur, Central India East, Kashmir and Madras Coast North.

A few falls are occurred in the United Provinces West, Central Provinces, the Punjab East and North, North West Frontier Province, Gujarat and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches: Mergui two. Tavoy three; Amherst one and a half; Bassein two; Diamond Island three; Toungoo one; Kyaukpyu three; Bhamo two; Sibsagar one; Silchar, and Shillong three. Cox's Bazar one; Barisal two; Calcutta and Buxiwan one; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Durbhanga one; Patna three quarters; Mussooree six; Chakrata one and a half. Sialkot one; Murree two; Parchinar a quarter, and Bombay and Marmagaon a half.

Forecast:—Some extension in the central parts of the country.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date, Colaba Point 0.47, Fort 1.00, J. J. Hospital 0.35.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba 50.41, Fort 69.56, J. J. Hospital 49.08

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 36.95, Fort 41.24, J. J. Hospital 39.24.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 39.65, Fort 58.91, J. J. Hospital 50.33.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.60 in. of rain. Skies are clear over the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the submontane districts. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the southwest districts and lower in the rest of the province: the minimum was locally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.17 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central districts and heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual Temperature wasmarkedly below normal in the whole of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.98 in. of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in west Rajputana. Temperature was appreciably below normal throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0.16 in. of rain, Surat 0.13 in. and Indore 0.18 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Gujarat. Temperature was lower than usual in most parts of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was higher than usual in the southeast of the area and lower in the north.

The Konkan.—Bombay had had 0.47 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.52 in., Marmagao 0.38 in. and Karwar 0.16 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Ratnagiri. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 83.0 deg. and a minimum temperature of 76.4 deg. both being 1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan, and lower in the extreme north of the Bombay Deccan: the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has slightly strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula, but remains weak generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and the Konkan and local in the east United Provinces, Central India West and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and Rajputana. The only amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.57 in. at Mangalore.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in the Bombay Deccan and a further extension in the south of the Peninsula.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5th August 1927.

Barometer (corected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.751 inches (.029 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.730 inches (.073 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.062.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.4 degrees (1.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 193 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.47 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.48 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay Aug 5

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts. measur
Hull					
	Aug.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct-Nov.	15-6	16-6	17-6	18-6
	Dec-Mar.	16/-	17	18-	19-
London					
	Aug-Sept.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
	Oct-Nov	15/6	16/6	17/-	18/-
	December	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Liverpool					
	Aug.-Sept	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
	Oct./Nov.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	Dec/March.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Marseilles					
	Aug -Sept.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
	Oct/Nov	15/-	16/-	17/-	1·/-
Antwerp					
	Aug	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct Nov	15-6	16/6	17-6	18-6
	DecMa.	16/-	17·	18/.	19.
Rotterdam	Aug.	19/	20-	21-	22/-
	Sept-Nov.	16-	17-	18-	19.
Hamburg	Dec-Mar.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Bremon					
Havre					
	Sept.	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
	Oct.-Nov.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Dunkirk					
	Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct-Nov.	15-6	16-6	17-6	18-6
	Dec/Mar	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Barcelona					
	Augu.	22/-	23/-	24/-	25/-
	Sep-Mar	19/-	20/	21/-	22/-
Genoa					
	Aug	14/-	15/-	16/-	17/-
	Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste	Aug	14/6	14/6	16/-	17/-
Venice	Sept.	16/6	16/6	18/-	19/-
New York					
	Augu.	12/-	-	-	-

THE RESERVE BANK BILL.

(Continued from Page 8.)

in any event, as the Notes are guaranteed by the Government. Therefore the only sound thing in my opinion is to have a simple clause in the Bill, imposing the obligation upon Government to provide the Bank with Gold in Exchange for rupees when its other Gold assets get depleted. There is absolutely no need for the present absurd provisions by which Government will be required to find such additional gold assets even when the Bank may have no need for them, and which has the further undesirable result of compelling sale of all this silver to find at least a part of such gold assets to pay the Bank with.

I have already referred to the absurd provisions about reduction of the holding of Rupee coin in the Reserves of the Note Issue Department, and the huge loss they imply, and the danger to future Budgets that they involve, and have expressed the hope that the Assembly will first ask for information as to how these losses were to be met when they arose, before they gave their assent to these absurd provisions, as otherwise the country may find fresh heavy taxation imposed on it to meet the liabilities arising from these provisions, when any such sacrifices would be absolutely unnecessary.

THEATRICAL TOUCH.

There is a cognate provision in the Bill on the liabilities side of the Note Issue Department. The liabilities are to be assumed to be the total amount of Notes outstanding plus 50 crores of Rupees. This provision is useless except for its theatrical effect. It is intended to show that the organisers of the new system had in mind the liability for conversion into Gold of not only the Paper Notes but of the Silver Notes also. But this could, as pointed out in the previous article, be achieved in a far simpler way by providing that the Government would be bound to convert as many of these Rupee Coins into Gold as the Bank might find it necessary to tender for conversion. The present provisions make the whole position look unnecessarily complicated, when the facts to be borne in mind are so simple viz., that Government, that has brought these Rupees into existence, should be the party ultimately responsible for their conversion into Gold when needed. The present provision does not add an ounce of Gold Assets to what the country may otherwise possess, and its only value is to impress upon laymen that the whole thing was too technical for their understanding.

The working of our future currency system will be very much simplified, and will be quite as efficient as it need be, without both these provisions respecting Rupee coin, one on the asset and the other on the liability side. Government will also be well advised to openly declare that they do not propose to sell any of this Rupee coin, but will continue to hold it till wanted, exactly as the United States did with its Silver Dollar. The Assembly should see that a suitable provision is included in the Bill that "the Rupees so taken over from the Bank shall be held in a special Reserve by the Governor-General-in-Council till again required for circulation." With the removal of this Democles' sword of sale of these Rupees, the silver market will keep its normal course, and the country will be saved from the unnecessary loss of many crores of Rupees that the present proposals involve.

There seems to be no provision in the Bill prohibiting the coining of further Rupees, but it is a very necessary provision otherwise the country may sell its present silver at 18d. and buy again 20 years hence at 88d. as the Government did in 1918. If there is no such intention then why not expressly say it?

(To Be Continued).

JAMKHANDI SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

Mr. Shrinivas Daso Anikhindi, Chairman, Reception Committee wires from Jamkhandi:

"The preparations of the Jamkhandi State Subjects Conference are in full swing The President-elect, Mr. Kelkar, will be here on Monday the 8th, in the morning at 8. The Conference will begin its work at 2 p.m. in the afternoon on Monday. Delegates are requested to come here one day before."

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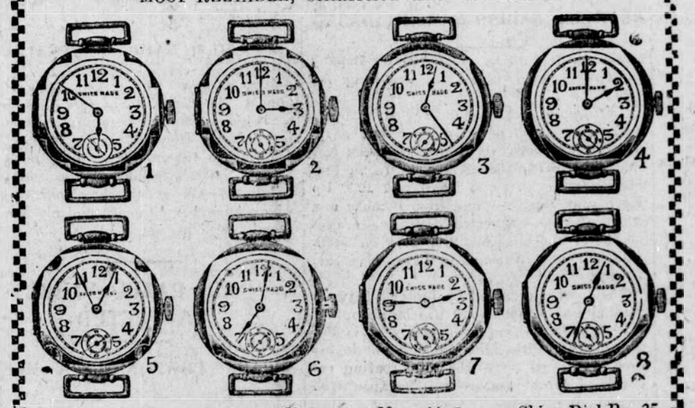

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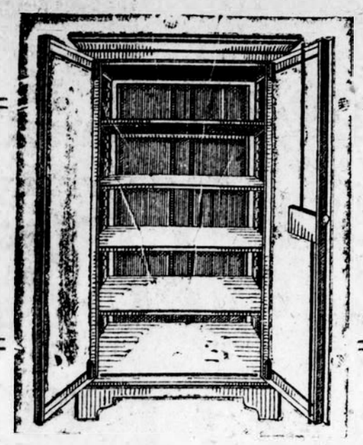

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BARODA'S BLACK WEEK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The flood, while it has devastated Baroda and its surrounding territory, has also incidentally torn the little remaining reputation of the Baoda Government to shreds. The city had no governing authority during the black week. As the turbulent elements in the population were overwhelmed with calamity and pre-occupied in saving their own lives and property, the city escaped a still worse disaster. Not a single responsible officer was to be seen anywhere. The Suba, the Naib-Subas, the Police Naib Suba and his assistants, Vahivatdars and Magistrates were all conspicuous by their absence. The Dewan, the Naib-Dewans, the Police Commissioner, the Sar Suba, the Chief Medical Officer, the Sanitary Commissioner and all the other heads of the Departments were safely ensconced in the luxuriously furnished rent-free bungalows supplied by the generous Government. The Municipality had altogether disappeared. The Municipal Commissioner was nowhere visible. All the municipal services had broken down and Baroda is to-day a stinking, suffocating city, full of filth and decaying and putrifying grain and other materials lying on the roads and dead bodies of human beings and animals. Nothing was done to restore communications with the higher authorities and the higher authorities did nothing to perform their duties in a trying emergency, though it was not humanly impossible to do so. Individual efforts were made to save lives. The poor helped the poor in distress. Some charitably disposed persons made creditable efforts to relieve distress. All honour to all of them for their humanity. But what of Baroda Government? Where was it and what did it do? Did it perform even its elementary duty? Did it try to rise to the occasion? Did it take measures to save life and proprety and to organise relief? It failed and failed woefully. It stood still while the heart-rending tragedy was being enacted. It had disappeared for the time being. All its executive officers from the highest to the lowest had vanished suddenly as if by magic. They re-appeared as suddenly when the danger was over. An incredible and unpardonable supineness, shiftlessness imbecility, pusillanimity and collousness were displayed by these gentry. People were against at this supreme indifference of their rulers who hattened on them. It behoves the leaders of the people to wake up, lest a greater evil befall in future. They must acquaint the Maharaj with full facts without any suppressions or prevarications and demand an immediate inquiry into the causes which led to such a failure of the administration at a critical juncture.—Yours, etc.

VERITUS.

Baroda, Aug. 1.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Abnormal rainfall and heavy floods during week in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar and in Gujarat north of the Tapti, the effects of which cannot yet be determined. Break is urgently needed there and also in parts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar where excessive rain has caused some damage to crops and retarded sowing. In Konkan rainfall has been moderate, seasonal and beneficial except in parts of Thana where more is required. More rain is also required in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Transplation in progress generally and almost completed in Konkan. Germinated crops in good condition except in places visited by excessive rainfall and floods where their condition cannot yet be ascertained. Supply of water was sufficient except in parts of Bijapupr, Belgaum, Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was in good condition, but no information is available as regards north Gujarat. Prices of food-grain were fluctuating except in Gujarat where they are rising. Quantities purchasable per rupee in the districts from which reports have been received were as follows:

	Percentage below normal
Sind	25 to 38
Gujarat	30 to 41
Konkan	29 to 38
Deccan	23 to 34
Karnatak	25 to 36

The number of persons on gratuitous relief in the Ahmednagar District was 1,954 on the last day of the week ending 16th July 1927.

Henderson (Kentucky).—The Rescurers equipped with gasmasks have hitherto recovered sixteen bodies. The survivors declare that explosion was result of faulty shot in workings. A similar catastrophe in 1917 resulted in sixty-seven deaths.—Reuter.

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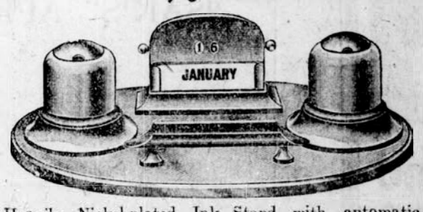

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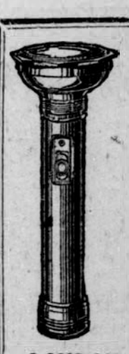

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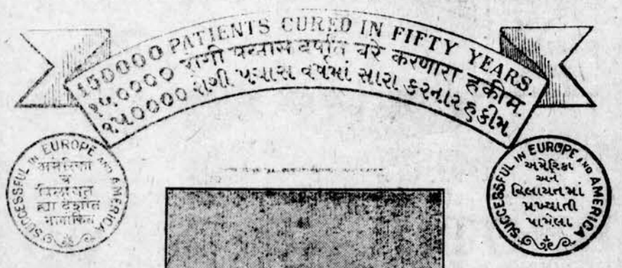

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"SAK'S" APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

Following is the reply of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, dated 1, 1927 to the letter from Mahatma Gandhi published in Saturday's "Chronicle ".

Dear Comrade Gandhi,

I am in receipt of your letter of 10th May, and I see that you have written it from the Nandi Hills, where I presume you are recuperating from your illness. I trust you will be restored to health by the time this letter reaches you.

Let me say in my usual blunt way that "I am returning to my attack upon you". Of course, you understand the meaning and nature of my "attacks" upon you, namely, that recognising in you a man of indomitable spirit, with a real propagandist's heart and qualities, I want you to deal with the various Indian movements in the way in which success is made for such movements in other parts of the world.

I am not coming to you in the midst of your success, in the midst of great victories for our poor people, in the midst of great defeats and setbacks to our imperialist oppressors, with merely a fanciful appeal to you adopt some new method. I come to you, rather, in the time of great reverses for our country, when on every front political, economic and social we are suffering reverse upon reverse, are being pushed back everywhere, disorganised, disunited and dispirited in all departments of public life, and our insolent antagonists are launching attack after attack upon us.

PARALYSIS OF IMPERIALIST EXPLOITER.

I still want you to recognise that the forces within a nation do not depend merely on relative numbers. Now one small section of a nation and now another becomes an important factor, occupying a key position at some critical moment in the affairs of the country, and counting as a national force even though in itself a minority. The peasants and the villagers may become at times the most successful factor in defying the tax gatherer; the soldiers and the fighters may become at times an important factor to reckon with, when in their own mind and consciousness, they are unwilling to launch out upon an unholy campaign such as the one carried out by the Government of India in China. And at times the industrial workers, however small in numbers may become for a country the all-important factor of life, and may bring about a paralysis of the most powerful activities of the Imperial exploiter or of a dominating class.

Because our country is largely agricultural, it does not at all follow that in the economy of modern life our organised workers shallbe of less value or shall become a less important section of the community than in any other country which is more industrialised and less agricultural, under similar circumstances. If a large country has to depend upon a small number of industrial workers as compared to agriculturalists, the power of the industrial workers does not become any the less on that account.

It is with the above observations, that I have been constantdly attempting to direct your mind to the necessity and importance of an organised industrial labour movement within our national activity. Such a movement, in the first place, must be national and embrace the whole country. It is not for you and me to-day to devise new and fantastic organisations when we see the value of the existing Trade Union movements in all the advancing and powerful countries of the world. We must have an All-India Trade Union movement.

SOME SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

I am not at the present moment arguing about your methods or about your ideals. I am only denouncing your idea that the organisation of labour should be reactional, should be communal and should be limited to a little spot like Ahmedabad. Did you ever try to have an Indian National Congress for Ahmedabad alone? Did you every try to confine the Khaddar movement to Ahmedabad alone? Did you ever try to have the National Education movement confined to Ahmedabad? Why then should you to try to restrict your ideal Labour movement to Ahmedabad? You are not weakening the political movement, the Khaddar movement, the National Education movement, by encouraging Ahmedabad or any one important district to fall away and stand aloof from the whole national movement; then why should you do so in the case of the large national labour movement by asking and encouraging an important industrial centre like Ahmedabad to stand aloof and alone? Let me examine your reasoning at some length.

You say labour in India is extremely unorganised. Do you not say, therefore, that I am right in appealing to you to employ your great power in organising labour on an adequate national basis? You cannot argue that our numbers are unwieldy, for many Western countries have large numbers or workers to deal with; nor can you find fault with the vastness of the area of our country, for both Russia and China have overcome their greater difficulties in this respect.

You complain that Indian labourers have no mind of their own on matters of general policy or even of labour policy. That is exactly where the value and need of propaganda come in. Had our workers their conscious policy, I would not have been driven to urge you to help them and to preach to them in order to organise them. For Khaddar and for non-co-operation, you fearlessly carry out a whirlwind campaign all over the country amongst villagers and workers who had no conception of your ideal before your propaganda reached them. You with your colleagues, confessed to carrying out a labour propaganda in Ahmedabad; all that I ask is that Ahmedabad should be merely a part of a whole and that your services should be unreservedly given to the whole movement.

NONE CAN STOP MODERN INDUSTRIALISM.

You say in your letter "Labourers in various parts of India have no social contact and no other mutual tios". That is where you ignore and overlook the most powerful common factor of life that has unfailingly united men and women in other countries despite their hundred and one and sometimes very bitter differences on religious, social or clan questions. No man has succeeded nor shall one now succeed in stopping modern industrialism, and the economic factor is the one common factor that applies to, and that unites men and women of various social, national, religious and communal textures. Hours, wages, standards of life, political and legislative needs of the workers, are on the whole so uniform that when organised to battle around these wants, they have invariably forgotten and drowned their internal dissensions. The absence of labour unity and trade union discipline is a more serious loss to the India of to-day than we have yet learned to observe.

On the one hand, you blame Indian labour for being sectarian and communal and on the other hand, when the All-Indian Trade Union Congress is struggling to build up national and international labour unity, you feel tempted to induce Ahmedabad to stand separate and apart. You say "It is not everywhere wisely guided". Does that not rather support my argument that you and other popular Congress and Swaraj leaders must take up the work? Then you decide various factors making for discussion and disunity amongst labour organisers. All that merely strengthens appeal that all sane and truly selfless persons in public life should devote themselves to the task of organising the industrial and agricultural workers. The persons who have the organising of labour in Ahmedabad may be doing well owing to the fortuctous circumstances that they possess more means than most other Indian groups could possibly have. There is a mild form of welfare work carried on and courelition is established beween individual complainants and their bosses. That is all. That is not modern trade unionism struggling for justice and the right of the workers to possess in common what they produce for the common god and to control and regularise their own destiny. What has Ahmedabad labour done, what can Ahmedabad labour do, if it is torn away from the All-India Trade Union movement? It can certainly never aspire to be either a pattern or a model. Can Ahmedabad labour secure better hours, better wages, better education, a better franchise and the right of the workers to compensation in industrial accidents, unemployment allowances, old age pensions, etc., unless and until labour in the whole Bombay Presidency and in all India, obtain the same? Ahmedabad district by itself, as a district, even of well-organised labour, cannot possibly do anything for itself, whereas by holding aloof it can weaken the Labour movement in the rest of India and can strengthen the power and opportunities of the master class to oppress the working class.

AMBALLA'S SCHEME—AN EXCEPTION.

Ambalal Seth from Ahmedabad, showed me a commendable welfare scheme of his own, but I soon discovered him to be the exception and not the rule. I say unhestitatingly that 90 per cent of the labourers in Ahmedabad are living under conditions much worse than the conditions prevailing amongst the employees of some European firms that I observed in Cawnpore and Calcutta. I put it to you unhesitatingly and without exaggeration, that 90 per cent of the children of Ahmedabad workers are made to live by their masters, whom you consider so virtuous and patriotic, under conditions which would be condemned and punished as criminal if dogs, horses or other domestic animals were kept under them in most parts of Europe or America. The standard of wages in Ahmedabad is, on the average, lower than that prevailing in

(Continued on next Page.)

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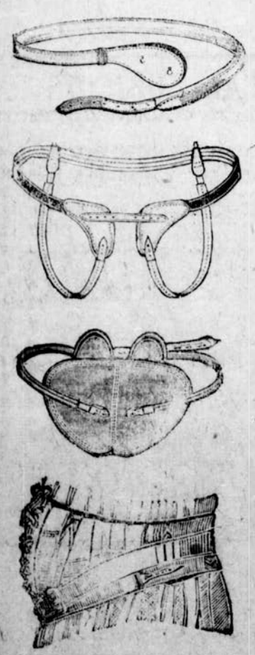

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"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

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LEAD INDIAS' LABOUR.

(Continued from previous page.)

Bombay. Despite all this nothing will hinder Ahmedabad labour from carrying on its own experiments, merely because it affiliates to the All-India Trade Union Congress. All over the world the Trade Union Congresses of various countries contain trades and Labour federations and Trade Unions of different trades and provinces pursuing different policies, and yet united together for national demands and general standards. That neither the All-India Trade Union Congress nor any federation of textile workers can afford to remain for ever without its branches in an important industrial city like Ahmedabad is quite obvious, and your policy is only forcing a division in Ahmedabad itself. We had in Britain a very unfortunate example of a minors' organisation in Fifeshire, attempting such aloofness to the detriment of both sides, but they have at last seen the wisdom of working for unity. I do not see that any of your reasons prove that the circumstances in Ahmedabad are peculiar and necessitate its holding aloof to such an extent as to justify a damaging breach in the All-India Trade Union movement. The least Ahmedabad can do is to agree to the affiliation to the T.U.C. The question of Ahmedabad policy being a model of help and assistance to other unions can arise and be of practical value only after such affiliation. Your personal decision as to whether you should confine your interest in labour to Ahmedabad alone, or should extend it to the larger national movement can remain the same even if the Ahmedabad Labour Union becomes affiliated to Congress.

GANDHIJI'S CONFUSION OF THOUGHT.

Now with regard to your Labour policy which you explain so clearly. Do let me submit at once that whatever your individual views may be on policy and whatever may be acceptable to, or not acceptable to the workers of Ahmedabad, all that has no bearing on Ahmedabad's affiliation to the T.U.C. of India, and all that provides no justification for Ahmedabad's aloofness from and splitting of a large national movement.

Your idea of a policy for labour. As you explained, would in reality, put you outside even those who are regarded as the "friends of the workers" never mind the champions of their cause. However, you confess that you are still in a dream, and even that it may all be a delusion, you show the ordinary confusion of thought of all apologists for capitalism, by not sharply distinguishing between Capital, Capitalism and the control of Capital, and you do not clearly see that in order to avoid any clash between Labour and Capital, the ultimate stage must be one of the control of Capital by Labour which produces the entire hundred per cent of Capital, and that society itself must be composed entirely of labourers by hand or brain serving one another as a common duty and not for the sake of making something out of it for individuals who would not labour but who would exercise their legal rights of confiscating the fruits of other people's labour. The one great thing to me is that you so readily and frankly admit that labour should be so organised as to remain self-conscious self-reliant and self-existing, evolving its own leadership and aim, and that such evolution, when developed, would be tremendously political and would dominate the chess-board of national polity. This outlook of yours satisfactorily defies the confusion, the timidity and the limitations of labour's rights that you seem inclined to impose upon the earlier stages of Labour development. Whilst Indian labour is illiterate, underpaid, underfed, mercilessly exploited and legislatively outplayed, it needs the help and assistance of outside people like yourself and those who are valiently struggling to build up a Trade Union Congress and also a Workers' and Peasants' Party for all India. Black sheep there always will be, especially when society is fired with an evil zeal to make economic, political and social progress along the lines of an individualist competitive system, but I have really met and seen in India, some fine men and women working in the cause of labour, who would be equal in trustworthiness to any European organisers although perhaps less experienced. Hence my second request to you personally, which I still press for, viz., that besides securing the affiliation of Ahmedabad to the A.I. T.U.C., you personally give your valuable assistance to that body, especially in the matter of organising industrial workers and peasants on a large scal all over India. Despite your failing health, you are an active and truly All-India propagandist capable of covering enormous areas in a short time. Your popularity and charm enable you to capture the mass psychology and would render easier the otherwise stupendous task of organising an illiterate, over-awed and semi-starved population of many millions, your inspiring co-operation would give zest to the other voluntary workers in labour's cause, and I may even frankly say that your own new activity would give a suitable opening for practical work, to the thousands of our youth who once enlisted in your movement and then cooled down in the absence of a practical and convincing programme.

RAPACIOUS AND MURDEROUS EMPLOYING CLASS.

I do not consider it necessary to discuss the various reactionary sentences that you use against the full economic and political rights of labour. During the past month, during the debate in the House of Commons on the diabolical Trade Union Bill, we have heard Tory and Liberal capitalists use almost identical sentences and arguments, but all the intelligent working-class world realises such sentiments to be but a cloak for the unholy desire of a rapacious and murderous employing class. In your case you merely lay it down as your speculative idea of what the early stages of labour organisation would be, and it is not worth while quarrelling over so long as I can see that in the ultimate outcome of labour organisation you are not drawing any close line of unnatural limitations.

You may think it must be 20 years hence before this final stage can be reached, and I may think it can be reached within 2 years, but it is not a question to be decided by you and me. It can only be decided by events. Our immediate task and duty is to unite together and to start vigorously on this great work.

I also do not share your views regarding the use of public funds entrusted to you. By calling it a Khaddar Fund, you are warping your own vision and limiting it in terms of yarn and cloth, but I feel sure that the ppublic who subscribe funds to you are doing so with the idea of working out the emancipation and liberation of their country and are not sending you instalments as shareholders in a primitive company with circumscribed duties in their Articles of Association. Every national movement must fail and will fail if, under modern conditions of industrialised life and capitalist power, the labourers and the peasantry are not organised. As much of my future programme depends upon your present decision. I shall be grateful for early reconsideration of the matter by you.—Yours fraternally.

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

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DEATH OF POPULAR SUKKUR DOCTOR

LATE DR RUSTOMJI J. PETTIGARA

(From a Correspondent.)

SUKKUR July 31.

A meeting of the Zorastrians of this town was held on 28th inst. under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Kekhashru Clubwala of Karachi, to pass a resolution of condolence at the said death of Dr. Rustomji Jamsetji Pettigara, brother of Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Pettigara, Police Superintendent of Bombay, which took place lately at Sukkur, and to put on record the services rendered by the deceased to the Sukkur Parsi Anjuman.

Mobed Ardeshar Unwala moved that the Anjuman do put on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the late Dr. Rustomji J. Pettigara to the Sukkur Parsi Anjuman ever since 1916. By his death the Anjuman, of which he was President, had lost one of the most useful workers. The Anjuman therefore expresses its heartfelt condolence at the sad bereavement of the family of the late Doctor, and a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Another resolution was passed whereby it was resolved to mention the name of the deceased, in the certain religious ceremonies performed by the Anjuman, alongwith the names of the illustrious dead, and to perform Jashan and religious ceremonies on each anniversery day of the deceased.

After electing Mr. Dadabhoy Ruttonji Satarwala as President of the Anjuman, owing to the vacancy caused by the death of the doctor, the meeting terminated.

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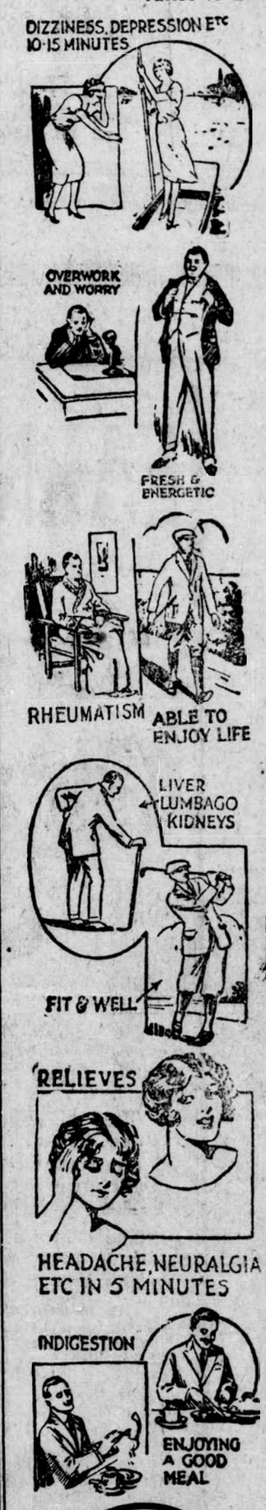

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28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. S. of Canton. Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangleton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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